year under review, nine projects were approved by UNEP for implementation under the Action Plan. These covered seals, dolphins and seacows, as well as public awareness activities to promote the implementation of the Plan.

WATER (Budget line 52)

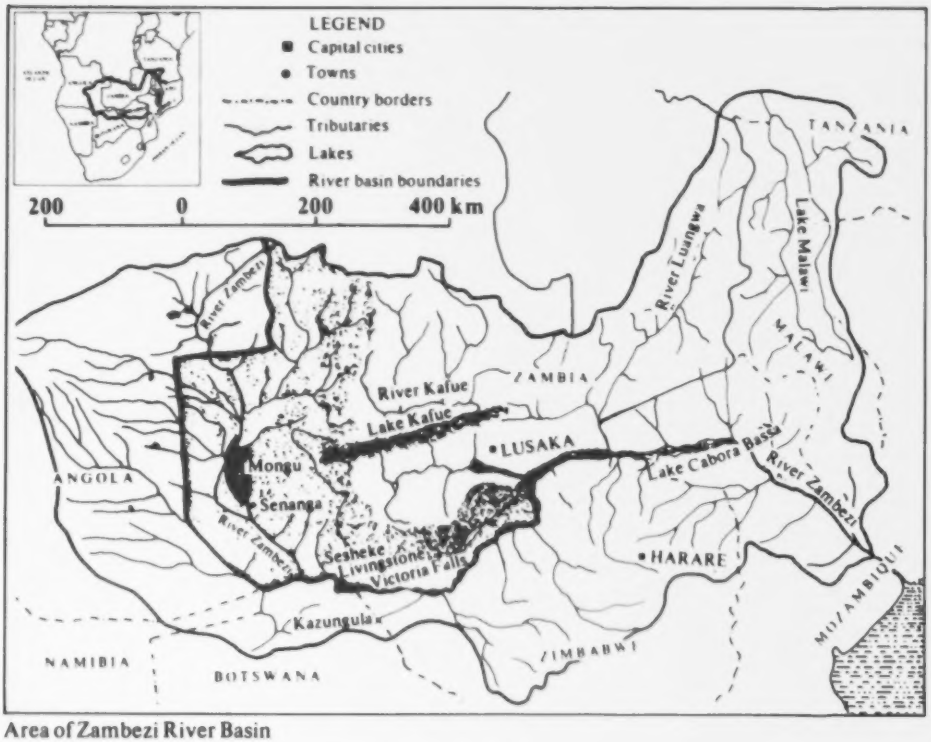
175. UNEP's general policy under this budget line is to promote the sustainable development and rational management of fresh-water resources. The long-term objective is to encourage Governments in selected developing countries to incorporate environmental considerations in plans for the development and management of water resources. To this end, UNEP activities in 1985 were concentrated on: the preparation of a comprehensive water programme; sustainable management of international water systems; specialized environmental training on sustainable water management; and support for the implementation of the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

176. A comprehensive programme for the environmentally sound management of inland waters (rivers, lakes, groundwater aquifers, etc.), the EMINWA programme, was initiated in response to Governing Council decision 11/7 which called for the focus of the water programme to be sharpened. The programme involves the preparation, adoption and implementation of an Action Plan linking various UNEP activities in the water systems concerned. The first concentrated activity under the EMINWA programme, the environmental management of the common river system of the Zambezi, commenced in 1985.[65] The aim is to prepare a Zambezi Action Plan (ZACPLAN) for the environmentally sound management of the common river system by the basin countries concerned. (See figure X.)

177. In February 1985, representatives of UNEP, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO and IAEA attended an inter-agency consultative meeting in Geneva to discuss the development of the programme. In April 1985, with the support of UNEP, the first meeting of a Working Group of Government-nominated experts on the Zambezi River System was held in Nairobi, attended by the representatives of Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. UNDTCD, ECA, UNDP and WHO were also represented. The Working Group drew up a workplan for the preparation of a diagnostic study on the present state of the ecology and the environmental management of the common Zambezi river system and of the implementation of the ZACPLAN. On the basis of country reports from the six participating countries, the first drafts of the diagnostic study and the ZACPLAN were subsequently prepared by UNEP. The drafts will be further elaborated in 1986 with a view to having ZACPLAN approved by the countries concerned in early 1987. In October 1985, the sixth session of the ACC Intersecretariat Group on Water Resources discussed, *inter alia*, Zambezi region co-operation and the EMINWA programme, and made suggestions for further co-operative activities.

178. The UNEP Advisory Group on Water Resources held its third meeting in Nairobi in August 1985.[66] It reviewed the implementation of UNEP water activities in 1984-1985; discussed how to sharpen the focus of the water programme; proposed targets for 1990; examined the overall focus of the EMINWA programme and found it appropriate; and agreed with the programme's three suggested priority areas, namely, development and implementation of river basin action plans, training and education, and the preparation of guidelines for environmentally sound management of water resources.

Figure X. Zambezi River Basin



Area of Zambezi River Basin

179. At the Fifth World Congress on Water Resources, organized by the International Water Resources Association (IWRA) in Brussels in June 1985, UNEP presented a paper on the environmentally sound management of freshwater resources that included information on the EMINWA programme and Zambezi region co-operation. At the Congress, attended by 440 participants from 76 countries (including 46 developing countries), several UN agencies, NGOs and other international organizations, co-operation between IWRA and UNEP in the implementation of the EMINWA programme was discussed. Later in 1985, similar discussions were held with two other major NGOs, the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences. All of these NGOs expressed interest in participating in the EMINWA programme and in ZACPLAN.

180. During the year under review, as follow-up to a UNEP-supported workshop on integrated management and planning in the lake basin area of Kenya, held in Kisumu in 1982, UNEP initiated a project on effluent monitoring and pollution control in the Lake Victoria Basin.[67] The project aims at building up the local infrastructure and other capabilities in order to enable the Lake Basin Development Authority to monitor and evaluate water quality and other environmental conditions affecting the living resources in the basin area, and to facilitate planning for integrated, environmentally sound development. The project is also expected to serve as the basis for an EMINWA programme on the development of the Lake Victoria Basin.

181. In 1985, as a follow-up to a conference on the conservation and management of lake environment held in Otsu, Japan, in 1984, UNEP co-operated with the Shiga Prefectural Government in promoting the establishment of an international lake environment committee which would be concerned with the sustainable development and environmentally sound management of lakes and lake basins throughout the world. The committee would also contribute to the implementation of the EMINWA programme, as it applies to lake environments. UNEP participated in a preparatory meeting of the promoters of the committee, held in December, and it is envisaged that the committee will be established in early 1986.

182. UNEP, as a member of the International Scientific Council of CEFIGRE attended the eighth session of the council held in Sophia Antipolis, France, in April 1985. The session stressed the need to integrate environmental considerations in all CEFIGRE training courses. Consequently, during the year under review, UNEP supported three training courses organized by CEFIGRE.[69] In June, a three-week course on water pollution control was held in Sophia Antipolis, (25 participants, mainly from French-speaking African countries). In October, a two-week course on environmentally sound water resources management, to assist the basin countries in the preparation of ZACPLAN was held in Harare (15 participants from six Zambezi countries). In November-December, a four-week course on rural water supply and sanitation was held in Bangkok (20 participants, mainly from Asian countries).

183. To disseminate the knowledge gained from environmental impact assessment, an International Seminar on Environmental Impact Assessment of Water Resources Projects was held at the Water Resources Development Training Centre, India, in December 1985.[69] Some 170 professionals from 17 countries, mainly from the Asian and the Pacific region, participated, as did representatives of UNEP, the World Bank, UNESCO, IWRA and ICID. UNEP supported the participation of 15 professionals from developing countries and three international experts. It also made a presentation on the environmentally sound management of water resources projects. The seminar indicated that although there was increased awareness in the region concerning the need for impact assessment projects, such projects should be followed up by projects related to the management of the impacts; in that regard, the EMINWA programme was welcomed.

184. In October 1985, UNEP supported a training workshop on the chemistry of natural waters organized by UNEPCOM in Kishinev, USSR.[70] Fifteen professionals from 15 developing countries participated in the workshop, which was designed to contribute to the transfer, to developing countries, of new scientific data on the chemistry of natural waters and water ecology. The knowledge acquired by the participants in the workshop will hopefully help them in tackling environmental problems when designing and implementing water quality control programme in their home countries.

185. Also in October, an Interregional Seminar on Assessment and Evaluation of Multiple Objective Water Resources Projects, organized by UNDTCD and supported by UNEP and the Hungarian Government, was held at the Research Centre for Water Resources Development, Budapest.[71] It was attended by 55 professionals from 25 countries and seven international organizations (UNEP supported the participation of 15 professionals from developing countries). The Seminar developed an outline of a multi-criteria methodology for integrating social and environmental aspects into the assessment and evaluation of water projects in developing countries.

186. The second meeting of the Working Group on Large-Scale Water Development Projects was held in Athens in December 1985.[72] The objective was to provide UNEP with suggestions on how to prepare methodological guidelines on environmentally sound management of water resources, to be used in training activities. A study on "Large-scale water transfers: emerging environmental and social experiences", prepared by the Working Group was published by UNEP in 1985 and distributed to member States of the Governing Council as well as to professionals involved in water resources management in other countries. It is to be used in training courses and workshops on environmentally sound management of water resources.

187. A major UNEP activity during the year under review concerned the lending of support to efforts to attain the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. Further to the two Decade-related training courses mentioned earlier, two other major projects related to the Decade and commenced in 1984 in co-operation with WHO, progressed satisfactorily. The first of the two projects concerned drinking water quality control. Three pilot sites — in Indonesia, Peru and Zambia — were selected for the initiation of surveillance activities under the project,[73] and programmes for the pilot sites were being developed. In May 1985, two international workshops on Hygienic Criteria of Drinking Water Quality, held in Tashkent and Kiev, respectively, were attended by 28 professionals from 22 developing countries. The enhanced knowledge of the participants will be used to develop drinking water quality control programmes in their home countries.

188. Under the second project, which concerns health hazards of waste water use,[74] a joint UNEP/WHO/UNDP/World Bank review meeting on the evaluation of the health hazards of wastewater and excreta use was held at Engelberg, Switzerland in July 1985. On the basis of a comprehensive and critical review of the literature on epidemiological, microbiological, sociological and technical aspects of wastewater re-use, a model showing health risks associated with re-use was developed and an "Engelberg statement on health aspects of wastewater and excreta use in agri- and aquaculture" prepared. The Statement covers, *inter alia*, tentative microbiological quality guidelines for treated wastewater re-use in agricultural irrigation. Based on the Statement, UNEP/WHO guidelines on the engineering and management aspects of wastewater and excreta use in agriculture and aquaculture are to be prepared for the developing countries in 1986.

TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS (Budget line 61)

Soils (Budget subline 6101)

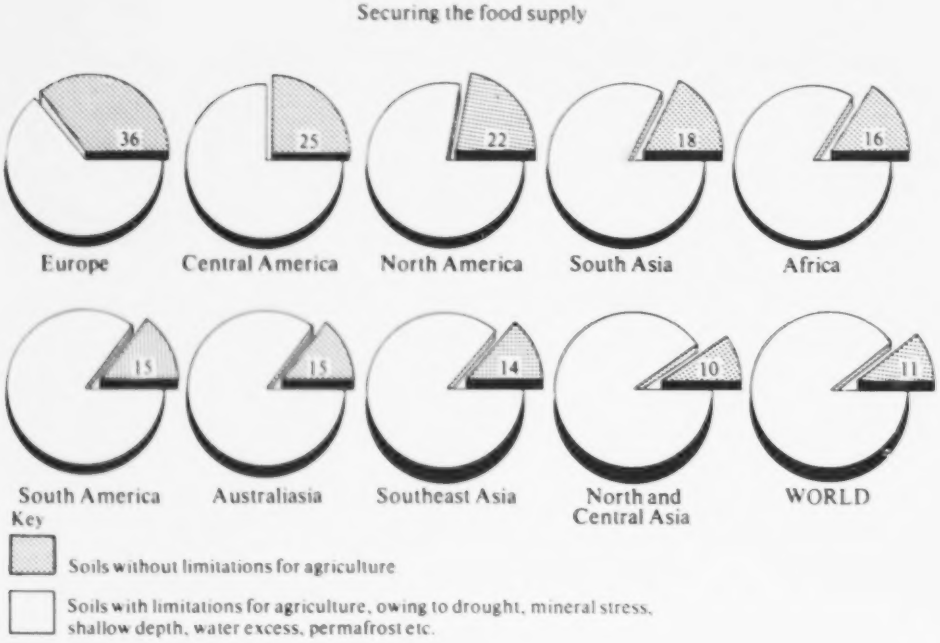
189. Ecosystem soil comprises a biological system that is wealthy in micro-organisms. There are literally millions of them. The soil, however, is being over-used, and the mismanagement techniques being applied are robbing it of its wealth. Examples of the results of this abuse are the growing of steppe in the monocultures of different regions of Canada and the United States; the increasing erosion of soils in Armenia and Kasachstan; and the salinization of the soils of the Sudanese peanut plantations as a result of irrigation. There are clearly recognizable signs of a looming, world-wide ecological catastrophe which cannot be ignored even by countries currently possessing a reasonably intact ecosystem. Figure XI shows the varying degrees of soil suitability for agricultural purposes in the different regions of the world.

190. Agriculture is a living mechanism of such complexity that changes in one input can lead to entirely unexpected results. The effects may be reflected in the quality of ground water, the genesis of organic substances in the soil and even the micro climate, with its own subtle, cybernetic structure of air pressure, humidity, wind velocity and air chemistry. Only through knowledge and understanding of the interactions of the different factors, and their outer limits, will we be able to translate today's agriculture into a sustainable, profitable cycle. The intensification of soil management has reduced the area necessary for human food needs to 0.4 hectares per capita. In spite of the rapidly increasing human population density of our planet, more food than ever is statistically available. But we are whipping the last reserves out of our soils and coming closer to a non-reversable sell-out. The World Soils Policy of UNEP addresses the issue of sustainable agriculture and outlines in its Plan of Action for the implementation of that Policy a number of options for sustainable agriculture. During the reporting period, UNEP again undertook initiatives to obtain financial support for the Plan. However, in spite of numerous positive comments, few Governments were ready to support projects related to the Plan through in-kind contributions, due to various reasons, but mainly because they favoured bilateral over multilateral aid. This has prevented the Plan from becoming operational.

191. During the food crisis that afflicted the African region in the mid-1980s, it was a relief to hear of the successes registered in the agricultural development of the small, mountainous country, Rwanda. "Appropriate land management" was the key-word, which was picked up by several bilateral aid organizations active in the country. Terraces were created; trees were planted for fodder, mulch and firewood; locally available organic material was used instead of chemical fertilizers; cattle herding in barns was introduced; farmers were encouraged to grow grass as fodder; bushes for erosion control were planted; and mixed cropping systems were promoted. Techniques such as these were the subject of a three-week training course held for 22 participants from Spanish-speaking countries, mainly from the Andean region, under a joint Bulgaria/UNEP/UNEPCOM project on the application of land/soil management in mountain ecosystems. The course was held in September 1985 in Georgia, USSR.[75] The positive feedback from the participants has encouraged UNEP to co-operate with the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development on an extension of the project into 1987, to allow for expert training courses for participants from the Hindukush-Himalayan region and from the African region.

192. In October 1985, as part of the joint UNEP/UNEPCOM project "Studies on the impact of agricultural management on the environment", a workshop for 20 participants from developing countries, on ecological management problems of irrigated farming in arid and semi-arid zones, was held in the southern provinces of the USSR. The main goals of the workshop were to improve the skills of specialists from developing countries regarding methods of dealing with ecological management problems associated with irrigated farming in arid and semi-arid zones. A three-volume report on the project is to be published.[76] Also during the year under review, UNEP, jointly with the International Centre for Research in Semi-Arid Tropics, prepared "Guidelines for farming systems principles for improving food production and control of soil degradation in the arid, semi-arid and humid tropics" for publication in 1986. A joint UNEP/Government of Zambia project on watershed management in the Western Province of Zambia did not become operational because of difficulties in securing counterpart funding.

Figure XI. Regional distribution of soils with or without limitations for agriculture



Tropical forest ecosystems (Budget subline 6102)

193. Despite substantive efforts by Governments, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and the UN system at large to reverse the degradation and destruction of tropical forests, no significant changes in the downward trend have been perceived. Nonetheless, efforts continued unabated and during 1985 several major events occurred in which UNEP played a role. First, in April, the International Tropical Timber Agreement came into force. The Agreement includes environmental considerations for the conservation of the resource base of the commodity. Further, the ninth World Forestry Congress was held in Mexico; 1985 was declared the International Year of the Forest by FAO; the President of France launched an initiative to convene in 1986 a high-level political conference to discuss the protection of forests in Europe and the African region north of the equator, and several Governments and international organizations met in The Hague in November to analyze the financial implications and mechanisms of the Tropical Forests Action Plan, originally proposed at an Expert Meeting held in Nairobi in 1980. All these events are indicative of the world-wide interest in the forests of the world.

194. The seriousness of the situation with regard to tropical forests was the main theme of the Executive Director's address to the Second Committee of the General Assembly at its fortieth session in 1985. Warning that the world has 20 years, or perhaps even less, to turn from a course of irrevocable destruction, he called for a high-level

political non-technical conference on the future of tropical forests. Such a conference could tackle two of the most difficult international problems connected with tropical forests: the reconciliation of the non-contested national sovereignty on forest areas with the legitimate concerns of the world as a whole; and the frank analysis of why, when the technical means to conserve such forests exist and the need to implement them is so widely acknowledged, nothing much is being done.

195. During the year under review, as part of the joint UNEP/UNESCO pilot project in the field of research and training in tropical forest areas,[77] a regional training course on computer-based quantitative methods for environmental biologists, was held in Singapore; a training workshop on agroforestry in the humid tropical zones of West and Central Africa was held in Makokou, Gabon; and a training course on entomological research in tropical forest ecosystems was held in Abidjan and Tai (Côte d'Ivoire). Furthermore, individual training opportunities were provided, through fellowships, for specialists from Côte d'Ivoire, India, Malaysia, Republic of Vietnam, and Sri Lanka. In a follow-up to an earlier UNEP initiative, the National Federation of UNESCO Associations in Japan raised sufficient funds to support reforestation/afforestation projects in Sri Lanka, Thailand and New Caledonia and the projects had become operational by the end of 1985.[78]

196. As part of the activities of the second phase of a joint UNEP/FAO project on the promotion of the appropriate management of forest genetic resources, case studies on how to strengthen the expertise and facilities of local institutions for the *in situ* conservation of forest genetic resources were carried out in Cameroon, Malaysia and Peru, using in-kind contributions[79].

197. An umbrella project for the development of a sub-regional programme for realizing national potential while ensuring rational management of tropical and sub-tropical forest ecosystems was approved in 1985 for development by UNEP in collaboration with the Centro Agronomico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza in Turrialba, Costa Rica. The programme falls within the framework of the recommendations of intergovernmental meetings held earlier in Latin America to identify projects of common interest.

Other ecosystems (Budget subline 6103)

198. Mountain ecosystems are increasingly becoming the focus of attention of scientists, politicians and planners. The degradation of vegetation cover, population increase, soil losses, etc. are affecting not only the mountain and highland populations, but also communities living in the lower plains, and threatening the effectiveness of development investment. The experience gained in the management of natural resources in agro-ecosystems of the Andes through two UNEP/UNESCO projects from 1975 to 1984,[80] a high-level UNEP desertification mission in 1983 and a pre-feasibility study funded in 1984 under the Clearing-house, created the foundation for the ongoing "integrated pilot project on the environmental management and protection of Andean ecosystems", based in Cajamarca, Peru.[81] The four-year project, financed through a Trust Fund by the Federal Republic of Germany, is aimed at improving the Andean farmers' living conditions in a demonstration area close to the city of Cajamarca. It will survey the problems of soil conservation, improvement of agricultural livestock, and forestry production. And it will increase the transformation capacity of the local committees. The project enjoys the active participation of its beneficiaries, the local

university, and a departmental development corporation. Overall co-ordination is in the hands of Peru's National Planning Institute.

199. The UNEP/ECE project on the effects of acidifying deposition on forests,[82] initiated in 1983 and co-ordinated under GEMS, has given rise to a proposal for an international co-operative programme for assessment and monitoring of air pollution effects on forests. Technical papers produced by ECE in co-operation with UNEP on "Chemical analysis of needles from spruce and pine", "Crown density assessment", "Monitoring of soil changes in forests damaged by air pollution" and "Application of data-processing to monitoring systems of forest damage" were presented to the joint executive body of the European Forest Committee Workshop meeting in Freiburg, in October 1985. Forests in Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, and Switzerland appear to be most seriously affected, but forests in other countries, including Italy and Sweden, have also been damaged by air pollution.

200. The project initiated in 1983 on the conservation and management of coastal mangroves in Venezuela and Trinidad and Tobago drew to a close in 1985.[83] Outputs include audio-visuals designed to create awareness of the problem, reports on research results, and management recommendations.

Management of agricultural chemicals and residues (Budget subline 6104)

201. The indiscriminate use of pesticides, particularly in Third World countries, continues to represent a serious threat to health and the environment. Hundreds of thousands of people in these countries still suffer accidental poisoning each year, while an ever-increasing buildup of pest resistance to chemicals and the loss of natural pest predators and parasites, from chemical overuse, threatens crucial agricultural production, public health and natural eco-systems. For developing countries, which often have very limited legislative control, these problems arise from the ready availability of highly hazardous pesticides, many of which have been exported from industrialized countries, often with inadequate labelling and sometimes even misleading sales promotions.

202. In January 1985, the Fourth International Meeting on Perception and Management of Pests and Pesticides, held in Thailand in co-operation with UNEP, reviewed ongoing studies on the perceptions of pest managers and farmers regarding pests and pesticides; updated national profiles on pesticide production and distribution and pest management practices in developing countries; reviewed and made recommendations concerning education and training; and reviewed information on the international flow of pesticides and planning for the future. The meeting recommended that research be undertaken on the role of the agrochemical industry and Government advisory services in encouraging appropriate use of pesticides. It also recognized that there was a need for multidisciplinary and systematic approaches to research and development on crop protection; that communication channels at policy, practitioner and research levels should be improved; that research and recommended practices should be made to be adaptive and capable of fine tuning in order to cope with rapid changes in pest problems and in the socio-economic environment; that further perception and management of pests and pesticides profiles needed to be promoted; and that active Government promotion of pesticide use should be undertaken only after careful consideration of pest management needs, of the likely effects on

agro-ecosystems, and of alternative pest management options. (See figure XII.) To create a two-way flow of information designed to influence pest managers, the meeting recommended that pesticide users, and also policy-makers at the Government level, undergo relevant education and training programmes. It stressed the importance of the role to be played by international organizations, including the UN and NGOs, in raising public awareness of potential problems and in making pertinent suggestions to Governments. The International Group of Federations of Agrochemical Producers (GIFAP) continued to provide guidance on improved pesticide use practices (see above, para. 36).

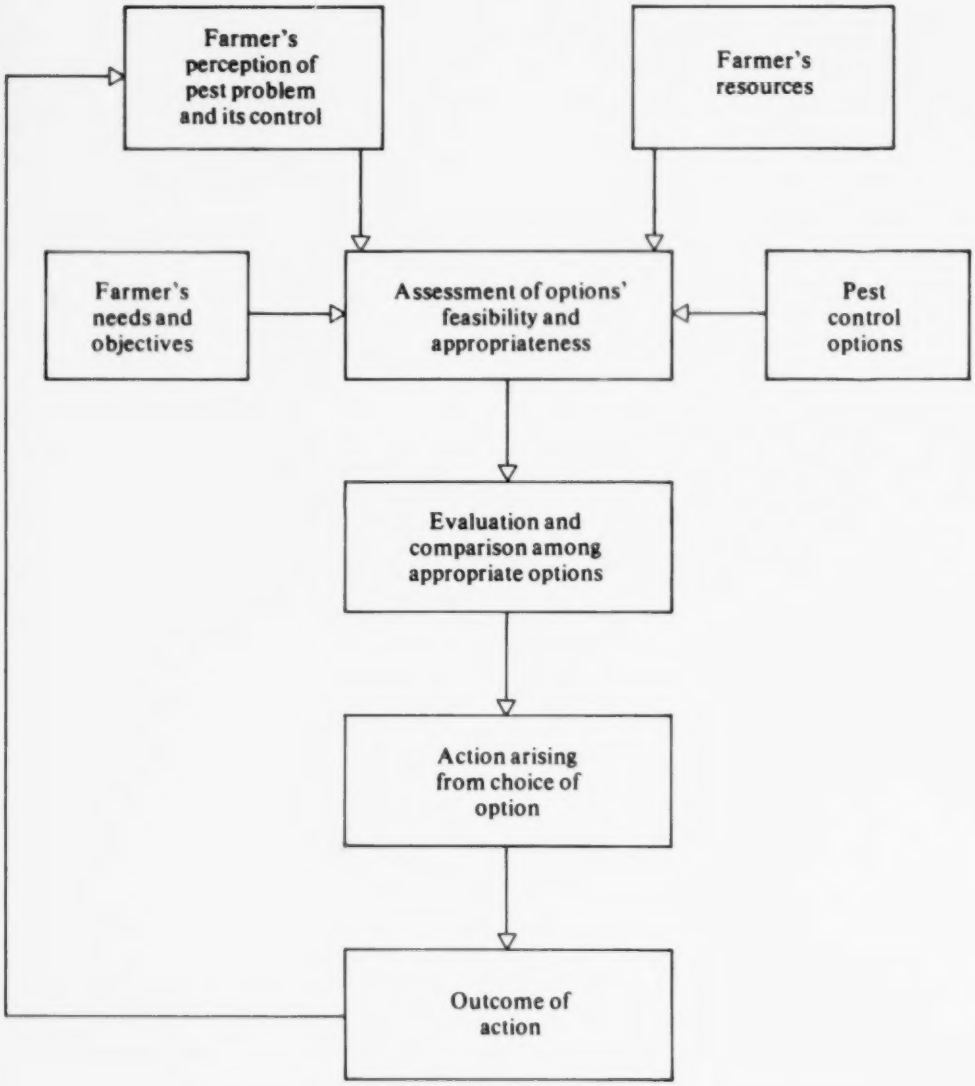
203. The Project Steering Committee for the FAO/UNEP African Inter-country Programme for the Development and Application of Integrated Pest Control in Cotton Growing held its third meeting in Nairobi, in March 1985. Representatives of Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania outlined their countries' efforts to continue promoting integrated control of agricultural pests and urged UNEP and FAO to continue their assistance in this field.

204. In March 1985, UNEP participated in an FAO/IAEA meeting-hosted by the University of Florida at the Food Science and Human Nutrition Department, Pesticide Research Laboratory, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences — to look further into what happens to a selected number of pesticide chemicals in different crops, water and various soil types after being applied in pest control operations. It was suggested that there does not exist firm evidence that pesticide residues play a significant role in the pollution process once they are bound to various parts of the ecosystem such as soil or roots.

205. At Guangzhou, China, in June 1985, 48 experts and observers took part in a meeting aimed at enhancing developing country capabilities for biological control of agricultural pests.[84] Sponsored jointly by UNEP, FAO and the Government of China, the meeting was convened specifically to draw up an outline upon which draft guidelines for enhancing the above-mentioned capabilities would be based. The outline prepared by the meeting addresses four broad topical areas: (a) mass production and use of parasites and predators; (b) uses of pathogens in biological control; (c) biological control in integrated pest control programmes; and (d) training in biological control. The meeting agreed that the guidelines should be aimed at technical personnel (extension workers, researchers, plant protection workers) and educated lay-persons working in developing countries, as well as at environmentally oriented organizations. The guidelines will contain a "how to" component: how to build an insectary; how to transport and release natural enemies of pests; how to rear pathogenic fungi at the local level; how to assess the impact of biological control programmes, etc.

206. The Seventh International Congress of Protozoology, held in Nairobi in June 1985, provided a forum for protozoologists from many countries of the world to report on recent developments in this field. Many topics were of direct interest or concern to UNEP's work: environmental management for the control of parasitic protozoan diseases; zoonoses of protozoa; African trypanosomiasis; protozoa as indicators of the ecosystem; chemotherapy of protozoan infections; mechanisms of drug actions and drug resistance; epidemiology and transmission patterns of protozoan infections, and protozoa as tools of monitoring various environmental factors. UNEP proposed and presented two papers to the Congress and supported 17 developing country participants.

Figure XII. The Farmer and the process of decision-making in pest control


Farmer's perception of pest problem and its control
Farmer's resources
Farmer's needs and objectives
Assessment of options' feasibility and appropriateness
Pest control options
Evaluation and comparison among appropriate options
Action arising from choice of option
Outcome of action

(Source: FAO/UNEP Economic Guidelines for Crop Pest Control. FAO, 1984)

207. A UNEP-appointed consultant accompanied a Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) team on a one-month field trip to Botswana and Zambia in November 1985 to participate in discussions on the formulation of two projects for the control of the tsetse fly. The purpose of UNEP participation (which was at the invitation of CIDA) was to ensure that environmental dimensions were incorporated into the proposed projects. The project document is to be finalized and submitted to CIDA in 1986.

208. There is renewed interest in the increasingly serious problem of the development of resistance to pesticides in agricultural pests and vectors of disease. In November 1985, the sixth session of the WHO Expert Committee on Resistance of Vectors and Reservoirs of Disease to Pesticides, meeting in Geneva, reported that pest resistance has spread to all the commonly used classes of compounds. In addition, there is evidence of potential development of resistance to other pesticides including *Bacillus thuringiensis* (a bacterial insecticide for controlling insect larvae) though all the cited instances are from laboratory experiments. Some of these may be the effects of cross-resistance from resistance to conventional insecticides. UNEP participated in the meeting and presented information it had collected in the course of preparing the 1986 State-of-the-Environment Report.

209. Work continued in 1985 on the Arabic translation of the joint UNEP/WHO "Guidelines on the surveillance, prevention and control of echinococcosis/hydatidosis", a class of zoonotic diseases (communicable disease of man transmitted by vertebrate animals). (The Guidelines were originally published in English in 1982 and subsequently translated into French, Spanish and Japanese). Guidelines were also produced on health measures in small slaughterhouses and on meat hygiene. The FAO/UNEP economic guidelines for crop pest control and the guidelines for integrated control of cotton pests, produced in 1984, continued to be distributed through the FAO network and are being used by Governments and scientific institutions.

210. FAO/UNEP collaboration in the development and implementation of field programmes to demonstrate the integrated pest management approach entered a new phase with the formulation in 1985 of a field-oriented project proposal for basic food crops in Eastern Africa, to be implemented in Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe as of 1986. The project would be complemented by other activities being planned by the Commonwealth Science Council of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

211. With UNEP support, a training course to create self-reliance in ecological pest management in the tropics was held at the Regional Centre for Training in Plant Protection in Yaounde, Cameroon, November – December 1985.[85] The aim was to provide four selected African countries with the capacity to design practical programmes for integrated crop pest and livestock vector management, in order to minimize the negative environmental effects of indiscriminate use of pesticides. Under this project, 25 participants from four West African countries were trained. In the past, efforts to train sufficient manpower failed because they followed the conventional approach of training personnel from as many as 10 countries at a time, but this approach has been found to be counter-productive, hence the emphasis on limited country participation.

Wildlife and protected areas (Budget subline 6105)

212. The potentially irreversible loss of unique species and life-support systems is the cause of grave concern. Of the approximately 265,000 plant species in the world, more than 60,000 are at risk of extinction during our lifetime because of the destruction and degradation of the earth's vegetation, which is the basis of human survival. About 6,000 plants are known to be used in agriculture, forestry and medicine, while only 150 are used for intensive cultivation (about 20 species producing 90 per cent of the world's food). The extinction of wild species deprives agriculture and medicine of the diversity on which they depend. UNEP's approach to this problem is to promote the policy of maintaining biological and genetic diversity (a) by establishing protected areas; (b) by encouraging Governments to apply to non-protected lands the conservation principles outlined in the World Conservation Strategy (WCS) and the World Charter for Nature; and (c) by promoting the formulation and implementation of regional and national conservation strategies.

213. During 1985, UNEP continued to exercise its co-ordinating role in the implementation of the WCS by providing secretariat services to the Ecosystem Conservation Group (ECG), comprising UNEP, IUCN, WWF, FAO and UNESCO. In implementing the WCS, the ECG members have given priority to the preparation of national conservation strategies (NCS) and their integration into national development planning. One of the priority countries selected by the ECG for assistance is Uganda, where UNEP, in co-operation with the Government and IUCN, is providing technical advice and support towards the establishment, by the Government, of an NCS Secretariat and an NCS Steering Committee. The Secretariat and the Committee would be responsible for the development of the NCS in Uganda, including the strategic use of resources in all sectors. Several UN agencies (including FAO, UNDP and UNESCO), multilateral donor agencies (including the World Bank and the EEC) and bilateral donors (including USAID), as well as a number of NGOs, are collaborating in this project.[86] During the year under review, UNEP also co-operated with the Government of Nepal, IUCN and USAID in the initial stages of formulating an NCS for Nepal.

214. In 1985, UNEP continued its efforts to assist Governments in improving the management of wildlife and protected areas by reviewing the existing protected area coverage of habitats and species and their management, in order to ensure that critical habitats are protected and other measures taken to maintain the entire range of biological diversity. Towards this end, three expert group meetings were held in 1985 under a joint UNEP/IUCN project:[87] in the Indo-Malayan realm (Corbett National Park, India, February; the Antarctica realm (Bonn, May); and the Afro-tropical realm (Kasungu National Park, Malawi, June).

215. During the reporting period, UNEP continued to give priority to practical problems of protected areas establishment and management, traditional conservation practices, and the training of protected-area managers. These were the topics discussed by the third South Pacific National Parks and Reserves Conference,[88] convened in Apia, Samoa, in June – July by the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), IUCN, UNEP and WWF, with the support of the Governments of New Zealand and Australia. Participants came from 15 South Pacific island nations as well as from Australia, New Zealand, the United States and various international organizations. The Conference outputs included an Action Strategy for Protected Areas in the South Pacific Region (among other things, calling for the establishment of 50 new reserves

over the next four years), a set of technical papers and a training workshop for field managers from 11 countries. The Conference Proceedings are being published by SPREP.

216. During the year under review, UNEP's activities concerning the conservation of endangered animal species were focused on African elephants and rhinos; Asian elephants and rhinos; primates; cats and polar bears. The status of these animals was reviewed in five UNEP/IUCN workshops [89] which produced action plans that are to be published by UNEP/IUCN. The improvement of the management of the vicuna was the subject of a workshop held in Arica, Chile in March 1985. Over 40 participants attended from all the countries of South America where vicuna exist, and Equador, which is planning a reintroduction of vicuna in the near future. The workshop was organized jointly by UNEP/IUCN in co-operation with Chile Corporación Nacional Forestal and Universidad de Tarapaca, as well as the FAO. The material developed during the workshop will be published as a UNEP/IUCN manual.

217. In 1985, plans for the reintroduction of the Przewalski horse into its native habitat in Central Asia[90] were further developed. The Przewalski horse, the original wild horse from which the domesticated varieties derived, ceased to exist in the wild in the late 1960s. However, a number of zoological gardens have successfully bred the Przewalski horse in captivity. The reintroduction of the Przewalski horse into the wild holds, therefore, a considerable ecological challenge, as well as great general interest, since the techniques developed may be applicable to the reintroduction of other species as well. At a UNEP-supported Expert Consultations held in Moscow in May 1985, with the co-operation of FAO and the USSR Government, the directors of zoological gardens holding Przewalski horses agreed to provide animals for reintroduction. The proceedings of the UNEP/FAO Consultation, including an Action Plan, as well as recommendations and papers presented by participating experts, will be distributed to the Governments concerned, and their co-operation will be sought in the implementation of the recommendations.

218. As a step towards implementing the WCS, a Botanic Gardens Conservation Strategy was agreed upon by the International Conference on Botanic Gardens and the World Conservation Strategy[91] hosted by the Autonomous Government of the Canary Islands and the Island Council of Gran Canaria in November 1985. The Conference, organized by IUCN under the patronage of FAO and in co-operation with UNESCO and UNEP, was attended by more than 200 specialists from 42 countries. It provided botanical garden managers with policy guidelines on and models for plant conservation.

219. During 1985, UNEP continued to give support to the further development of the concept of biosphere reserves. The proceedings of the First International Biosphere Reserve Congress,[92] which contain a comprehensive overview of the current state of the world's biosphere reserves and future perspectives, were published in 1985 and widely distributed to Governments and international organizations. On the basis of the recommendations of the Congress, a draft Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves was elaborated and published separately from the proceedings. The Action Plan was considered by the Governing Council of UNEP at its thirteenth session (Governing Council decision 13/28), and adopted by the Executive Board of UNESCO at its 121st session in June 1985. The UNEP Governing Council recommended that Governments and interested international organizations, particularly UNESCO, UNEP, FAO and IUCN, take all steps necessary to ensure the implementation of the Action Plan. In order to refine criteria for the selection and management of biosphere reserves, to evaluate proposals for new biosphere reserves, and to review from time to time the

effectiveness of the network, a Biosphere Reserve Scientific Advisory Panel was established. It met in Cancun, Mexico, in September 1985. The Biosphere Reserve Congress and the Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves represent major achievements as the direct involvement of local people in the management of natural resources underlies the basic concept of biosphere reserves.

220. During the reporting period, UNEP continued to fulfil its catalytic role in promoting public participation in conservation programmes through a joint UNEP/Kenya Wildlife Fund Trustees project[93] which explores how pastoralists, ranchers and farmers in Kenya can benefit more directly from their land's wildlife and other natural resources. The problems such people experience in their association with wildlife are also examined. The strategy used by the project is extension, education, training and community mobilization around specific issues of particular concern to the people. These include, for example, the provision of water for human and livestock use at the periphery of protected areas, income-generating activities in protected areas for local people, the negative impact of tourism on the culture of people around protected areas, and the relationship between people and anti-poaching units. Guidelines are being produced by the project for Governments and conservation groups in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

221. In 1985, UNEP assisted Governments in Africa to improve the management skills of junior, middle and high-level staff of wildlife and national park resource management organizations through a UNEP Wildlife Management Fellowships Programme.[94] Under this programme, five fellowships were granted to trainees from four African countries to attend courses at the Garoua and Mweka colleges.

222. The implementation of international and regional measures for the conservation of wild animals and plants and their habitats, through international and national legislation and administration, continues to be a high priority for UNEP. The four global conservation conventions — the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);[95] the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS);[96] the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage; and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat — are instruments of crucial importance in maintaining a balance between the need for wildlife protection and their rational utilization and development.

223. In view of the massive over-exploitation of wildlife for international trade, UNEP has supported the CITES Convention[97] ever since it entered into force in July 1975. Parties to the Convention now number 91. The CITES secretariat, which is provided by UNEP, has brought a wide measure of control to international trade in threatened wildlife and wildlife products by stipulating that Government permits are required for such trade. This control is being steadily improved as action is taken to deal with gaps and inconsistencies revealed by the analysis of export and import records. At the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CITES Convention, held in Buenos Aires in April-May 1985,[98] and attended by 450 participants, 22 resolutions were adopted, including some on new procedures for controlling the trade in raw ivory and the establishment of export quotas by African countries which have elephants. Central co-ordination is provided by a special CITES secretariat unit with external funding. The recommendations on new procedures were adopted unanimously and represent a major success for CITES. The Parties also agreed to establish a uniform marking system for international trade in wildlife products derived from ranching operations. This involves essentially the attachment of self-locking tags to specimens which indicate the state of

export, the number of the specimens in relation to the annual quota and the calendar year to which the quota applies. Resolutions were also adopted aimed at improving the control of CITES-listed plant species. The CITES secretariat drew attention to enforcement problems and reported that several hundred cases of trade threats or non-compliance had been drawn to its attention during 1983-1984, under article XIII of the Convention. The trade in rhinoceros horn is a case in point. The massive decline in rhinoceros populations is continuing unabated and, if current trends are not countered, the total number of black rhinos might drop to 3,000 within the next two or three years and may not be able to recover. It is evident that this catastrophic decline is due entirely to the international trade in rhinoceros horn.

224. As part of the implementation of the CITES Convention, the *Traffic* (acronym for Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna In Commerce) *Bulletin*[99] reports on world trade in threatened wildlife, based on information accumulated and interpreted by the Traffic network which now covers eight countries (Australia, Belgium, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay). The Traffic offices work closely with customs authorities to ensure that the CITES regulations are strictly enforced. The operational Traffic network is a major step towards development of the awareness required for international co-operation in controlling the trade in endangered species. Another important tool for the effective implementation of the CITES Convention is the Identification Manual for Endangered Species[100] which publishes data sheets for general distribution. Nineteen new sections on fauna were produced during 1985, bringing the total number of sheets to 583. Another 595 sheets for fauna, and 123 for flora, were in various stages of preparation. UNEP/CITES secretariat staff and consultants also undertook missions to 47 countries Parties and eight countries non-Parties during 1985, to ensure effective implementation of the Convention.

225. By providing the secretariat for the CMS[101] UNEP, in co-operation with States which share their ranges, deals with problems facing all migratory species, including terrestrial and marine mammals, reptiles and birds which regularly cross national boundaries. Trans-frontier co-operation in the protection and management of migratory species was given an impetus by the successful first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, which was hosted by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in October 1985 in Bonn (where the CMS secretariat is based). Convened by UNEP, the meeting of scientific experts and conservation officials from 63 countries and 33 organizations adopted procedures for regional agreements under the Bonn Convention.[102]

226. In 1985, UNEP — in co-operation with IUCN as Convention Bureau, IWRB as Scientific Adviser to the Bureau, and UNESCO as Depositary — continued to provide support to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention). The Ramsar Convention Task Force, (Canada, Netherlands, Poland, Senegal, Tunisia and Denmark or Sweden), established at the Second Conference of the Contracting Parties (Groningen, May 1984), met in The Hague in May 1985, at the invitation of the Government of the Netherlands as convenor. The Task Force adopted a number of conclusions relating to the implementation of the Convention, which were subsequently conveyed to all Contracting Parties. At the invitation of the Canadian Government, the Third Conference of the Contracting Parties will be held in Regina, Saskatchewan, in May — June 1987. A Directory of African Wetlands of International Importance was prepared in 1985 under a joint UNEP/IUCN project in support of the Convention. The latest

update of the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance now includes 327 sites covering more than 22 million hectares, which demonstrates significantly increased application of the Convention.

Genetic resources (Budget subline 6106)

227. The genetic material contained in domesticated crop varieties, trees, livestock, aquatic animals and micro-organisms — as well as their wild relatives — is essential for the successful development of agricultural, forestry, fisheries and industrial programmes in which continued improvements in yields, nutritional quality, resistance to pests and disease, responsiveness to different soils and environmental stresses and other qualities are being achieved. The objectives of UNEP in the area of genetic resources are: (a) to promote the conservation, sound management and optimum utilization of the widest genetic diversity within species which have significant, or potentially significant, socio-economic value — be they crop plants, domesticated or semi-domesticated farm and pastoral animals (including wild relatives), fish, trees or shrubs — and to help make the related genetic material and information freely accessible; and (b) to promote the conservation and optimum utilization of microbial genetic resources in reliable culture collections, especially in developing countries, with a view to integrating the principles of conservation with development efforts and the in-field application of novel and appropriate microbiological techniques for environmental management and environmentally sound development, and to help make these useful resources and the related information available.

228. The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR), which is supported by UNEP and FAO, continued to stimulate and co-ordinate activities for the exploration and collection of crop plant genetic resources. It undertook the collection of crop germplasm in Madagascar, Sri Lanka and Uganda in 1985 to complement earlier collections. The material collected has been deposited in various gene banks, including those forming part of the global network housing the World Base Collection co-ordinated by IBPGR.[103]

229. The subject of the FAO International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources was also taken up at the first meeting of the FAO Commission on Plant Genetic Resources, held in Rome in March and in which UNEP participated, with the aim of improving the conservation and management of and access to plant genetic resources. During the reporting period, FAO, with support from UNEP, also initiated the implementation of pilot projects in three case-study countries (Cameroon, Malaysia and Peru) with a view (a) to developing and field-testing methodologies for *in situ* conservation of forest genetic resources within the existing nature reserves and protected areas and (b) to producing management plans for different categories of protected areas where aspects of genetic resources conservation would be incorporated.[104]

230. During 1985, UNEP continued to support activities aimed at the establishment of pilot data banks and conservation schemes for animal genetic resources in developing countries. Within the framework of a joint FAO/UNEP project, field work on the conservation of the Kenana breed of cattle in the Sudan started; co-operation with the International Trypanotolerance Centre in Gambia and with ILCA in Ethiopia and Kenya continued in the planning of conservation and management of trypanotolerant breeds of cattle; the study of problems encountered in the collection of semen in one country and

its shipment to another country continued; plans for pilot conservation schemes for Sahiwal breeds in Pakistan were prepared; and descriptor lists and methodology for data banks produced in the pilot trials for the establishment of data banks for animal genetic resources in Africa, Asia and Latin America (the development of which was described in the 1984 *Annual Report*)[105] were discussed in an expert consultation meeting, jointly sponsored by FAO and UNEP with a view to the early establishment of regional data banks in developing regions.

231. UNEP continued its support[106] to the regional environmental Microbiological Resources Centres (MIRCENs) in Brazil, Egypt, Guatemala, Kenya, Senegal and Thailand, the development of which was described in the 1982 and 1983 *Annual Reports*.[107] Throughout the year, using the infrastructure and microbial gene banks they had developed, and within the framework of joint UNEP/MIRCENs activities, the MIRCENs embarked on modestly funded pilot projects for: the environmental application of microbial resources in increasing legume protein production, and soil fertility through biological nitrogen fixation (Nairobi, Dakar and Porto Alegre MIRCENs); pest and vector control (Cairo and Nairobi MIRCENs); upgrading of coffee processing by-products (Guatemala MIRCEN); bio-conversion of cassava surplus and by-products into power alcohol (Bangkok MIRCEN); and the degradation of persistent, key environmental pollutants (Cairo MIRCEN). Each MIRCEN continued to organize training activities and provide fellowships and grants for relevant applied research at its own headquarters, and to produce its own newsletter.

232. During 1985, UNEP continued to support the World Data Centre for Micro-organisms (Brisbane, Australia) which was established with support from UNEP, among other organizations, (a) to promote access to information and stored data on culture collections, including those held in the MIRCENs; (b) to produce specialized inventories of microbial genetic resources of significant environmental and economic value; (c) and to assist the MIRCENs in developing regional culture and data collections.[108] In this connection, UNEP organized in Helsinki, in August, the third design meeting of the International Microbial Strain Data Network Working Group, in association with the Seventh International Conference on Global Impacts of Applied Microbiology, to expedite the establishment of a Network secretariat and to promote the Network as a global referral system for information on microbial strains and cell lines. The meeting was co-sponsored by the Commission of the European Communities, the Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique (Belgium) and the Committee on Data for Science and Technology of the International Council for Scientific Unions (ICSU).

Lithosphere (Budget subline 6107)

233. During the year under review, implementation of the UNEP/UNESCO/USSR project "Geology and the environment" progressed.[109] The first session of the International Scientific Council on Geology and Environment problems, held in Yalta in May 1985, was attended by 29 scientists who agreed on the following subjects for future scientific seminars and the curriculum for a training course to be held in the USSR in 1986: impact of mining on the environment; impact of water management projects on the hydro-geological and engineering geological conditions of the lithosphere; and geology and land-use planning. Draft international guidelines on geology and land-use planning were also elaborated, to introduce an environmental dimension into the geological sciences and into the utilization of mineral and water resources.

ARID AND SEMI-ARID LANDS ECOSYSTEMS AND DESERTIFICATION CONTROL (Budget line 62)

Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

234. The year 1985 has passed leaving many developing countries, particularly on the African continent, experiencing the most serious economic crisis in their modern history. In Africa, widespread famine, malnutrition and deaths arising from drought and desertification remained for a greater part of the year the most visible sign of an otherwise broader crisis. However, towards the end of 1985, in most of the 21 seriously affected countries in the continent, the food supply seemed to be moving back to normal, following average to above-average crop harvests. At the peak of the crisis, in 1984/1985, an estimated 30-35 million people were seriously affected, of whom about 10 million were displaced. These figures have been significantly reduced with the recovery in crop production in several countries. However, chronic malnutrition affecting 150 million Africans, and the general problems of poverty, loss of possessions and resources for meeting minimum needs, which have been building up over the years, remain acute for nearly 20 million severely affected persons in Africa.

235. This gloomy picture has been brightened somewhat by signs of an increased awareness on the part of Governments of the serious threat of desertification and the need for long-term solutions to it. There is an encouraging growing consensus among the African Governments and the donor community that the major response to the current crisis is a strategy that looks at linkages between land rehabilitation and long-term sustainable development as a preventive measure against a recurrence or intensification of problems triggered by drought. Significant efforts have also been made by Governments to implement the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification at regional and sub-regional levels. During 1985, six East African countries initiated a process to create an Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development to combat the effects of drought and deal with the questions of long- and medium-term recovery and rehabilitation.

236. The First African Ministerial Conference on Environment, convened by UNEP in co-operation with ECA and OAU, and held in Cairo in December 1985 with the support of the Egyptian Government, also decided to take action to implement several regional and sub-regional programmes in which Governments will co-operate in combating desertification. These include a regional co-operation programme to combat desertification in the region covered by the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought in the Sahel, the Maghreb, the member States of the Economic Community of West African States, and Egypt and the Sudan, as recommended by the Dakar Ministerial Conferences (1984 and 1985). Furthermore, priority subregional co-operation activities in the framework of environment and eco-development include strengthening of the North Saharan green belt project; efforts to combat desertification and desert advance in the South Saharan zone and the Gum Belt; and strengthening of co-operation in research activities on the North-East African aquifer in the Nubian sandstone zone of Egypt and the Sudan, where UNEP continues to provide a co-ordinating office.[110]

237. At the regional level, the Twenty-first Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU, held at Addis Ababa in July 1985, adopted a

Declaration on the Economic Situation in Africa in which it committed member Governments "not only to cope more efficiently with the current and future emergencies, but also ... to go beyond emergency and get to the root of Africa's food and agricultural crisis". In the ESCAP region, the Ministerial-level Conference on the Environment in Asia, held at Bangkok in February 1985, had as its most significant outcome the unanimous adoption of a Declaration and Framework for Action Plans for the Management of the Asian Environment. The Declaration indicates the measures to be taken to prepare country action plans for the protection and management of the environment, including desertification control. Representatives of UNEP contributed to the outcome of both of these conferences.

238. During the year under review, in conformance with Governing Council decision 12/10, the Executive Director upgraded the Desertification Branch to the Desertification Control Programme Activity Centre (DC/PAC). Furthermore, in response to Council decision 12/10, the Federal Republic of Germany seconded a qualified Junior Professional Officer to DC/PAC, and pledges were received from Japan for the seconding of two professionals to DC/PAC. Negotiations were under way with the Governments of Finland and Norway to second one professional each to assist in the establishment and functioning of a regional office to combat desertification in the SADCC countries.

239. The fifth session of the Consultative Group for Desertification Control (DESCON) took place in Geneva in July 1985. Representatives of 7 UN co-sponsor agencies of DESCON, 14 core members and 21 invited countries as well as other international and regional organizations participated. Fourteen anti-desertification project proposals, with a total cost of $35.03 million, were presented to the Group for consideration and support. The Group expressed interest in supporting six projects, costed at $20.82 million. Consultations were subsequently held between donors who had expressed an interest and three Governments that had presented project proposals, in order to determine the level of funding offered and the modalities for implementation.

240. The Group also made important recommendations concerning its future work, including recommendations on the best ways to mobilize resources to assist in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. It decided that it would hold future sessions before the Governing Council sessions, in order to enable the Executive Director to use the Group's views and recommendations in his presentations to the Council on issues of desertification. To this effect, the Group decided it would hold its sixth session in March 1987, before the fourteenth session of the Council. It also decided that, in every future session, it would focus on a limited number of components of the Plan of Action, to enable it to better monitor its implementation.

241. The Inter-Agency Working Group on Desertification held its first *ad hoc* meeting in Paris in March and its twelfth regular meeting in Rome in September. The *ad hoc* meeting was held in pursuance of the suggestion of the Group, at its eleventh meeting, that one or two meetings to discuss technical and substantive topics should be held. It proved an effective forum for the Group to examine desertification control training programmes and to review actions to be taken in establishing regional networks for sand-dune stabilization and research and training, as called for in Governing Council decision 12/10. The *ad hoc* meeting also identified major gaps in training on desertification and agreed on appropriate measures to be taken by members of the Group to reach the training targets set out in decision 12/10.

242. At its twelfth meeting, the Group reviewed progress in the implementation of decisions made at its last meeting and agreed to schedule a further *ad hoc* meeting to discuss the development of regional networks and co-operation by members of the Group in assisting countries to combat desertification through integrated development. The meeting also considered reports from member agencies concerning their activities in combating desertification, and adopted guidelines for future reporting to ensure that reports would be used productively for generating synthesized information on desertification control activities.

243. At its fortieth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General on Financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and adopted resolution 40/198 A of 17 December 1985. In the resolution, it noted the dearth of reactions concerning the measures for providing additional resources needed for financing the Plan of Action recommended in three studies prepared by high-level financial experts convened by the Executive Director in accordance with Assembly resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977. The Assembly considered however, that the expert studies deserved further consideration, and requested the Executive Director to take due account of them under his responsibility with respect to the implementation of the Plan of Action as well as within the framework of the mandate of the Consultative Group on Desertification Control. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to report to its forty-second session on additional measures of financing.

244. In March 1985, an expert meeting was held at UNEP headquarters as a follow-up to an earlier meeting (FAO, Rome, 1984) to review progress concerning the Desertification Assessment and Mapping Methodology and Database being developed by FAO/UNEP. The meeting discussed the various methodologies available for monitoring, assessing and mapping desertifications as well as the preparation of a World Atlas of Thematic Maps on Desertification called for in paragraph 89 (b) of the Plan of Action. After reviewing the implications of Council decision 12/10 requesting assistance to countries in applying the methodology for the assessment of desertification, the expert meeting recommended deferment of the request until the refined methodology had been developed and tested in a national pilot case study. It also recommended that, prior to preparation of the World Atlas, the results of the pilot case study should be used in evaluating the various themes and aspects to be mapped. Kenya was proposed as an appropriate country for the pilot case study and negotiations for project formulation were initiated with the Government. In a related activity, planning began on integrating the anticipated results of the Kenya case study into the GRID programme of GEMS, and on the establishment of a desertification database at the national, regional and global levels within GRID.

245. In response to Council decision 12/10, which assigns DC/PAC the priority task of building up a database on desertification, and disseminating data to Governments, work began on the establishment of a Desertification Information System, which would organize, classify and code the thousands of documents in the DC/PAC documents library, as well as country and project files, for entry into a micro-computer. The work entails the creation of several databases which would respond to requests from Governments, the UN, NGOs and donor agencies for information related to desertification.

246. In 1985, as part of a DC/PAC ongoing activity to create awareness about the threat of desertification, and about the Plan of Action, three television documentaries

on desertification were produced. "The crowded desert", a film on India's Thar Desert, and a six-part series, "Seeds of hope", which delved deeply into land degradation problems in the Ethiopian Highlands, were produced by UNEP together with Central Independent Television (United Kingdom). A third film, "Trees for tomorrow", was produced which showed the activities of a DC/PAC project in Southern India involving tree planting, the setting up of nurseries, and afforestation training for rural farmers and children through the "Millions of Trees Club" (NGO). Arabic, English, French, and Spanish versions of the slide show "Harvest of dust", of which the English version was presented at the twelfth session of the Governing Council, were being prepared in 1985 for loan distribution in 1986. DC/PAC also participated in Australian and Japanese television documentaries on desertification and in a BBC radio interview. It also organized several press trips to accompany journalists to areas undergoing desertification in Kenya. Many articles were generated in this way. One number of the *Desertification Control Bulletin* appeared, and the mailing list continued to grow.

247. In October 1985, in response to Governing Council decisions 12/10 and 13/30 which call for greater utilization of NGOs in the fight against desertification, a project involving the creation of "peoples' nurseries", the training of school children and farmers in afforestation, and the planting of trees was launched in the Karnataka and Tamil Nadu states of southern India.[111] In this venture, UNEP is supporting the NGO Millions of Trees Club. DC/PAC produced a film about the project. A project to establish a network of NGOs active in combating desertification in Africa was also formulated in 1985, to begin implementation in 1986.

248. During the year under review, an "Annotated directory of institutions concerned with desertification", containing more than 500 entries from around the world, was prepared, for publication in 1986. The two-volume *Desertification Control in Africa: Actions (I) and Directory of Institutions (II)* was revised, updated and reprinted based on replies received from distribution of the draft version prepared in response to Governing Council decision 10/18.[112] UNEP also completed preparation of a manual on an assessment of water resources in arid and semi-arid regions, to be published in 1986. A report entitled *Research and training for desertification control: the United Nations effort* was published as part of UNEP's goal of catalyzing and co-ordinating training activities within the UN system.

249. With UNEP's assistance, a National Plan to Combat Desertification was formulated in Tunisia, containing 22 priority project proposals. In follow-up, UNEP is assisting the Government in the process of internal national consultations to ensure that the Plan is integrated into the overall national development plan. A UNEP mission to Tunisia in September 1985 assisted the Government to formulate a project proposal to create a seed bank in southern Tunisia, which would provide the seeds necessary for a comprehensive revegetation programme. UNDP-Tunisia agreed to collaborate in the financing of the project. UNEP also initiated a pilot project based on past work achieved under the Integrated Project on Arid Lands in Tunisia, implemented by the Institute of Arid Regions in Medenine and UNESCO.[113] The project will map desertification, study indigenous plants for use in sand-dune fixation, conduct experiments with sylvo-pastoral plantations and carry out training courses in various desertification control fields. During the reporting period, a project to create awareness and educate rural people regarding desertification control matters in southern Tunisia came to an end.[114]

250. Previous efforts by UNEP to assist Governments in preparing and implementing national plans of action to combat desertification have not been successful. In none of

the countries where such assistance has been provided have the action plans been integrated and implemented within the overall national development plan. The sectoral approach in the preparation of such plans failed to involve the entire Government structure and the public. To correct this shortcoming, UNEP is now adopting the strategy of concentrating its limited resources on selected countries for short-term periods of four to six years. During that period, action will be taken, in co-operation with country and bilateral/multilateral donors, to initiate corrective and preventive desertification measures. UNEP's objectives are to integrate anti-desertification programmes into the overall development plans of the countries concerned and to mobilize country-wide awareness and involvement, which would include the use of national seminars, where desertification and development would be discussed in detail. In this regard, the Executive Director in 1985 initiated consultations with the Government of Sudan, the first country in which the concentration programme is to be applied.

251. In a UNEP-sponsored training course held in the United Republic of Tanzania, in December 1985, five scientists from the Institute of Desert Research, China, organized seminars on aspects of desertification control for local Government officials.[115] In September-October, a UNEP sponsored training course on "Afforestation and sand dune fixation in dry zones" was held in Moscow and Ashkabad for 20 specialists from 16 developing countries.[116]

252. During the year under review, in response to Governing Council decision 12/10, a project proposal for support in creating a network of research and training centres involved in desertification control activities in the ESCAP region was formulated for implementation, scheduled to begin in mid-1986 in association with UNEPCOM. A similar network is being organized in the ESCWA region and UNEP made two missions during the year, one to Saudi Arabia and one to Bahrain, to stimulate this activity.

253. In the Sudano-Sahelian region, UNEP continued to support five UNSO/AGFUND projects.[117] Owing to administrative difficulties, however, AGFUND postponed its own support to these projects. It was expected to reconsider its position and reinstate financial support to most of the projects in 1986. A UNEP/UNEPCOM project, funded with AGFUND support, continued in the Lodar area of Democratic Yemen.[118] The project involves integrated agricultural development as a means to combat desertification. Local project staff were trained in irrigation and afforestation techniques in the USSR; several thousand tree seedlings were produced in nurseries and were planted in shelterbelts and windbreaks along roads and around the perimeters of farms; two tube wells were installed; and a 36-hectare plot was established to demonstrate soil and water use, control of soil salinity and the introduction of mechanization using the "long strip, long furrow" method of surface irrigation.

Implementation of the Plan of Action in the Sudano-Sahelian region

254. The widespread drought, famine, and untold human suffering of the 1985 crisis in Africa were particularly acute in the Sudano-Sahelian region. Most of the international assistance was therefore in the form of emergency assistance to meet the critical economic situation. The United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO), a joint venture of UNDP and UNEP, working on behalf of UNEP to implement the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region, co-operated closely in these endeavours, especially with the Office of Emergency Operations for Africa (OEOA). UNSO's work focused on the question of linkages — the relationship between

the present crises, their underlying causes and their solutions, which are closely intertwined with environmental factors, especially desertification.

255. For 1985, UNSO continued its resource mobilization activities and raised almost $13 million in the form of new financial pledges for general and earmarked contributions to the UN Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities (this figure does not include the contributions of UNEP and UNDP to the joint venture). During the calendar year, UNSO allocated over $12 million for new and ongoing projects aimed at combating desertification. The projects were mainly for combating deforestation, including reforestation and energy-related activities; range management; water resources management; soil protection and sand dune fixation; planning, and research. UNSO also took an active part in regional activities in Africa aimed at co-operation and the exchange of information and experience in the areas of drought and desertification.

Combating deforestation

256. Major initiatives in forestry were carried out in Ethiopia in 1985. With an earmarked contribution from DANIDA of $2.4 million, UNSO expanded a reforestation programme involving 3,000 hectares in the area of Debre Birhan. The survival rate of the seedlings planted was 75 to 80 per cent during the first two years of recently started UNSO-supported fuelwood plantations in Debre Birhan, Nazret and Dese. Original planting targets have also been exceeded. For Dese, UNSO undertook a joint formulation mission with the Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA) for a Phase II project which would expand the total area to be planted to 7,500 hectares. The success of these projects can be attributed to the involvement of the people at the planning and implementation stages, to the use of economic incentives such as food and cash for work, to the application of state-of-the-art technology, and to provisions for the basic needs and social mores of the people.

257. During the year under review, UNSO reforestation projects also included extensive village and family woodlots involving agrosylvipastoral schemes. In Burkina Faso, a project for family woodlots in the provinces of Boulkiende and Sanguié, initially financed with an earmarked contribution of Kr.8 million ($880,000) from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), was being continued. Although the project formally ended at the end of 1985, bridging operations were being carried out with savings from Phase I, and UNSO was negotiating for an extension of the project with further SIDA financing. UNSO also received a commitment from FINNIDA, in the amount of Markka 17.6 million ($3.2 million), for a project in Somalia involving forestry management and inventory, research, species trials, training and community forestry. The project will provide a framework for the long-term forestry development of the country. For Mauritania, UNSO obtained an earmarked contribution of $862,000 from DANIDA to finance a project of institutional support to the Department for the Protection of Nature, Ministry of Rural Development. The project will assist the Department in the protection of the country's forest resources as well as of its fauna. For Niger, the Government of Norway has pledged an earmarked contribution of Kr.3.2 million ($400,000) for a follow-up to the project for the establishment and expansion of green-belt plantations around the city of Niamey.

Ecologically sound energy development

258. To reduce the demand for fuelwood, the cutting of which is one of the principal causes of desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region, UNSO in 1985 continued

working on the development of alternative sources of energy on an ecologically sound basis. In Somalia, a project for the utilization of wind energy started in November with financing from an earmarked contribution of $2.8 million made by DANIDA in 1984. In Cape Verde, where wind turbines have been installed, also with previous DANIDA financing, UNSO investigated project possibilities using wind energy on a more extensive scale. A study was also being made of the possible use of wave energy, in which the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) had indicated an interest.

259. In Senegal, a project was started in October 1985, with an earmarked contribution of $848,000 from DANIDA, for the development of peat, which is a natural resource in plentiful supply. The project would involve the carbonization of peat for use as household fuel briquettes together with metal cooking stoves, as a substitute for fuelwood.

260. Another means of reducing the demand for wood as a source of energy is the promotion of the use of fuel-efficient wood-burning stoves. In Gambia, Phase II of a programme for the production and promotion of improved wood-burning stoves started in 1985 with an earmarked contribution of $638,200 from DANIDA, which also financed the first phase. UNSO also initiated extensive negotiations in 1985 with SIDA and NORAD for the financing of improved wood-burning stove projects in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger.

Soil protection and sand dune fixation

261. In the more arid and degraded areas of the Sudano-Sahelian region, the soils have deteriorated to a state where they have become unstable and have formed moving sand dunes, which encroach upon productive lands, towns, roads, oases and even rivers. To help combat this problem, UNSO is carrying out sand dune fixation projects using vegetative approaches, which are considered the most effective and economical for the region. In Somalia, UNSO is involved in three such projects: one in the Adale area, which began in May 1985 with an earmarked contribution of $400,000 from AGFUND; the second in the Brava area, where a project, started in 1984 with a DANIDA contribution of $1,116,000, was expanded in October 1985 to include research components using remote sensing to monitor sand movements and vegetative changes; and the third in the Shallambot area. In Senegal, a project was started in July 1985 with an earmarked contribution of Kr.6.8 million ($770,000) from NORAD for sand dune stabilization.

262. In Cape Verde, Phase II of a project for combating desertification in the Soa Joao Baptista Valley on the island of Santiago started in January 1985 with an earmarked contribution of Kr.4.9 million ($555,000) from NORAD. The project involves soil protection and conservation; groundwater development; a master plan; and a consciousness-raising programme. Since this should be a sustained, long-term undertaking, active negotiations were taking place with NORAD for an additional contribution of $400,000 (expected in the spring of 1986).

Water resources development, management and conservation

263. UNSO is supporting various ongoing projects involving small earthen dams, groundwater development and other conventional projects for water resources development for irrigation, household use and watering projects for livestock. In 1985,

UNSO became engaged in projects involving other manifestations of hydrological problems in the Sudano-Sahelian region.

264. For Gambia, a project document with a detailed plan of operation was signed in September 1985. Financed through an earmarked contribution by Australia of $471,500, the project aims to assist in the construction of a dam and irrigation scheme to increase and sustain the productivity of agricultural lands, *inter alia* by reducing salt water intrusion, which has become more pronounced as a result of the recent drought. The UN Capital Development Fund is actively considering co-financing arrangements.

265. In Cape Verde, UNSO was instrumental in the preparation of projects (a) for the establishment of a desalination plant in Boa Vista, at a cost of $360,000, and (b) for the provision of spare parts to the Ministry of Rural Development, at a cost of $390,000. The projects are funded directly from resources of the UN Emergency Operations Trust Fund.

266. In Guinea Bissau, a joint UNSO/DANIDA exploratory mission visited the Bafata-Gabu region, one of the driest of the country, in early 1985. Following subsequent reviews of the most effective ways of managing the water resources of the region, UNSO and DANIDA arranged to send a formulation mission in early 1986 to look into schemes for ecologically sound water resources conservation, harvesting, and agricultural and livestock development.

Range management projects

267. In the field of range management, UNSO obtained an earmaked contribution of $2,149,000 from DANIDA for a project to establish a centre for the ecological monitoring of pastoral ecosystems in Senegal. Project operations, which started in November 1985, involve aerial photography and reconnaissance, analysis of remote-sensing data, ground truthing, and consciousness-raising for pastoral communities.

268. In Gambia, a project for ecologically sound range-land development and protection started in February 1985. Financed with an earmarked contribution of $390,000 from AGFUND, as well as additional inputs from UNEP and UNSO general resources, the project aims at improving and sustaining the productivity of range-lands around livestock watering points, where concentrations of livestock often have damaging effects on the environment and accelerate desertification.

269. In view of the importance of camels in the arid and semi-arid ecosystems of the Sudano-Sahelian region, and the lack of systematic and potentially useful knowledge of the subject, UNSO in 1985 agreed to finance a feasibility study to be carried out by the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA), which may lead to the establishment of a camel research centre, either independently or as an affiliate of ILCA.

Planning and programming

270. With their inclusion in the list of countries eligible for assistance through UNSO, planning and programming missions to Ghana and Togo were fielded by UNSO in early 1985. In addition to assisting the Governments concerned in initiating national strategies for combating desertification, UNSO helped formulate specific project proposals, for which it is seeking necessary financial resources. UNSO also supported

and participated in national seminars on desertification in Benin, Burkina Faso and Senegal. The seminars, in which representatives of various technical and planning ministries participated, were useful in the preparation of national strategies and approaches for combating desertification. On a regional basis, UNSO supported and participated in a meeting of representatives of the member States of the Permanent Interstate Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel; the Economic Commission of West African States, the Maghreb countries; Egypt and Sudan. Held at Dakar in November 1985, the meeting brought together representatives of countries stricken by drought and desertification in the different subregions of Africa with a view to providing them with an opportunity to compare experiences and know-how and devise means of co-operative action in their common fight against desertification.

Action taken by the UNEP Governing Council

271. In its decision 13/30 B (para. 4) of 23 May 1985, the Governing Council decided to add the United Republic of Tanzania to the list of countries eligible for assistance through UNSO on behalf of UNEP. The addition of the United Republic of Tanzania to UNSO's desertification control mandate was endorsed by the UNDP Governing Council in June 1985 and by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/175 of 17 December 1985. UNSO initiated contacts with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and made arrangements for fielding a planning and programming mission to that country in April 1986.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (Budget line 71)

272. This budget line is divided into four sublines: (a) environmental health; (b) the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC); (c) working environment; and (d) human settlements.

Environmental health (Budget subline 7101)

273. A healthy environment is one of the main pre-requisites for human health as well as for environmental protection. This understanding is the base for close co-operation between UNEP and WHO. There is concerned interest by both organizations in the protection of the environment against agents harmful to man and to his environment. The co-operation between UNEP and WHO is in joint project on chemical, biological and physical safety of man and of the environment.

274. Two concurrent trends are very noticeable as regards environmental health. The first is the increasing risk to the environment and to health as more and more chemicals are released, vented, used or dumped. Many of these chemicals are mutagens or highly toxic, affecting homo sapiens, animal and other biological species. Apart from the damage they cause, in terms of suffering and the death of individual victims, in some cases they can also lead to the extinction of whole species. The second trend, which runs parallel to the first, is that of a constantly growing social demand that positive action be taken to counter the threats of harmful chemical, biological and physical environmental agents.

275. UNEP has a central role to play in catalyzing action, particularly in developing countries, to identify potentially harmful agents,[119] to promote the enactment and enforcement of legislation to improve control measures on the use and movement of

such agents,[120] and to provide advice and technical materials for projects that improve environmental health.

276. The current emphasis by the WHO on primary health care has led to more emphasis being put on community-level activities aimed at identifying and combating diseases such as schistosomiasis (bilharzia). UNEP, in collaboration with the Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology and the Theodor Bilharz Research Institute in Cairo, has earlier established eight demonstration projects in schistosomiasis control. In 1985, the implementation of these projects was reviewed and recommendations were made for future action. Results so far indicate that similar projects, concerning other vectors, may well prove to be the most effective, as they meet the requirements for on-site demonstration demanded by a concerned public.

277. Under the International Programme on Chemical Safety, new priority chemicals were evaluated in 1985, on the basis of which environmental health criteria documents were published to provide relevant national and international institutions with evaluated information on dangerous chemicals and with basic data on their detrimental effects on man and the environment. Supplements to earlier editions of environmental health documents were introduced to update their contents and scope.

278. A readership survey of the usefulness of environmental health criteria documents was also carried out in 70 developing and 30 developed countries. A questionnaire, sent to decision-makers, scientists and administrators in ministries of the environment, health and labour, as well as to government agencies and research institutions, found that 93 per cent of those surveyed said the documents were either useful or very useful. While 66 per cent used the material contained in the documents for information purposes, fully 44 per cent used it for policy-making. The readership survey noted that the circulation figure for the documents was nine times that of the figure for distribution.

279. Two training courses organized in 1985 under the International Programme on Chemical Safety, which is supported by UNEP, resulted in 39 persons being trained to provide developing countries with experienced manpower. One training course (on environmental toxicology and ecotoxicology) was organized in the United Kingdom for administrators, planners, industrialists, engineers and scientists concerned with the disposal of chemicals in such a way as to safeguard public health. The second training course (on preventive toxicology), which was organized in the USSR, upgraded knowledge of agrochemicals with the purpose of improving the formulation of national standards and exposure limits and the development of appropriate measures for hazard control.

280. In 1985, to meet the demand for control of carcinogenic chemicals, UNEP, in co-operation with the International Agency for Research on Cancer, published a manual on environmental carcinogens (halogenated hydrocarbons) which included recommended analytical methods. Also during the reporting period, UNEP, in co-operation with the ECE, evaluated air-borne sulphur pollution and trans-boundary air pollution. This resulted in two reports being published which assess air pollution effects on the environment. According to the reports, there is evidence that damage to the environment is not only the result of direct and episodic exposure to high concentrations of pollutants, but may also be the consequence of synergistic interactions or impacts of low concentrations.

281. UNEP co-operated with FAO and UNEPCOM in the organization in 1985 of a training course in the USSR on food contamination control with special reference to mycotoxins. Sixteen participants from Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zambia were trained. The training covered a broad spectrum of theoretical and practical information needed to strengthen control measures at country level. Emphasis was given to the organization of mycotoxin control since mycotoxins require special attention in developing countries, as they create both health and economic problems.

282. The fifth annual meeting of the WHO/FAO/UNEP Panel of Experts on Environmental Management for Vector Control was held in 1985. An in-depth review of the Panel's performance since 1981 was reviewed during the meeting, on the basis of which a report will be sent to the Executive Heads of the three participating organizations for a decision regarding the Panel's continuation. Also in 1985, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) Subcommission on Nutrition (of which UNEP is a member) held its eleventh session in Nairobi. Very basic problems of nutrition were discussed, such as vitamin A deficiency and endemic goiter. A group of Kenyan experts presented working papers on food and nutrition problems and on Government/donor collaborative action in Kenya.

The International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC) (Budget subline 7102)

283. The serious potential threat posed to man and the environment as a result of the increasing production, trade in and use of chemicals became a major focal point during 1985 as a result of accidents such as the Bhopal chemical plant leak and the sodium cyanide spill into the Fly River estuary in Papua New Guinea. More than ever, the need was seen, in most developed countries, for adequate chemicals control legislation, improved standards for process safety in the chemical industry; wide dissemination of easily understandable and reliable information on chemicals; and worker protection and training. Developing countries were facing serious problems in this field owing to lack of infrastructure, machinery, expertise and the information needed to adequately assess and control hazards from chemicals.

284. During the year under review, international organizations and programmes, including UNEP through IRPTC, became increasingly involved in providing information, assistance and advice on many aspects of chemical safety and hazard control. It was realized, however, that insufficient attention had been given in the past to the special problems and needs of developing countries in this respect. Although IRPTC had reported major achievements in relation to the establishment and operation of a global information exchange network, computerized central files on potentially hazardous chemicals and an efficient query-response service, regular participation by network partners was frequently suboptimal and access to the system sometimes difficult. Dissemination of information and data clearly needed improvement, and it was felt that more information was needed from Governments and worldwide users on the usefulness of data compilations for policy-makers and others. The importance of training and assistance programmes for the optimal use of internationally available data and for establishing national information systems on chemicals in developing countries was also stressed.

285. In light of the above, IRPTC expanded its global information exchange network in 1985 involving national institutions, international organizations, NGOs and industry. Training in the establishment and operation of national chemical information systems, in particular in developing countries, has now become a regular part of the work of the Register. Jointly with other international organizations, IRPTC also organizes training courses and seminars on the optimal use of international and other data sets for the protection of human health and the environment against the noxious effects of chemicals. In partnership with other parts of the UN and WHO, IRPTC maintains a global data-base on prohibitions and severely restrictive regulatory measures imposed on chemicals by national Governments. It has also continued to strengthen and improve its query-response service which has become fully operational.

286. During 1985, IRPTC distributed an update of its loose-leaf instruction manual for the preparation of data profiles, entitled "International register of potentially toxic chemicals — Part A", to national correspondents and other partners in the IRPTC network. It also continued to develop its computerized files, with the active assistance of several national correspondents, specialized scientific institutions, expert consultants, and industry. Data profiles containing information on selected chemical and physical characteristics, the use, environmental concentration and behaviour and the human and environmental toxicity of approximately 500 chemicals of international significance are now stored in the IRPTC data bank and are available through the IRPTC Query-Response Service.

287. In 1985, the Query-Response Service continued to receive queries on chemicals from developed and developing countries at an increasing rate (see figure XIII). While 209 queries were received during 1984, over 330 came in during 1985 (43 per cent from developing countries) some of them referring to more than 10 chemicals at a time. Government institutions were involved in 37 per cent of the incoming queries, 46 per cent came from research institutions or individuals, 7 per cent from NGOs and 10 per cent from industry. The major interest was in agrochemicals, which accounted for 44 per cent of the queries. The information requested concerned various aspects of toxicity to human health and the environment, environmental dispersion and behaviour, and waste and spill management. Approximately 25 per cent of the queries were on regulatory measures and national and international recommendations for control of hazards from specific chemicals. Occasionally, IRPTC was unable to answer a query in full, generally because the information required did not yet exist. However, even in these cases, it sent whatever information it possessed that might prove helpful. Identification of such gaps in knowledge of chemicals provides a guide to future research programmes.

288. The IRPTC Legal File, published in 1983, contains data on national and international regulatory measures and recommendations for hazard control on 400 chemicals covering 12 countries and 6 international organizations. The File was expanded considerably during 1984 so as to include all the chemicals for which regulatory information from the 12 participating countries was available in IRPTC. It also contains, since 1985 occupational exposure limits for 1,258 chemicals from 20 countries. Work on the File was continued in 1985 with the assistance of national correspondents from participating countries. The File is currently accessible on-line, world-wide, from the Environmental Chemicals Data and Information Network (ECDIN) of the Commission of the European Communities as a result of an agreement

between UNEP and the Commission to develop co-operation and exchange of information on environmental chemicals.

289. Waste management data on 563 chemicals were collected during 1984 and 1985 in a joint effort with ECDIN. Peer review of the data took place during an expert consultation held in Geneva in April 1985. The file entitled "Treatment and disposal methods for waste chemicals" was printed in 1985 for distribution in early 1986.

290. Two issues of the *IRPTC Bulletin* were published (in English, French, Russian and Spanish) during 1985 and distributed to approximately 9,200 corporate and individual addresses world-wide. The *Bulletin* contains information on activities by IRPTC and other parts of UNEP; the work of other international and national organizations in areas related to chemicals; the results of risk assessments of chemicals; and chemicals which are causing concern and which have been the subject of controls or severely restrictive regulatory measures.

291. With USSR co-operation, IRPTC continued the preparation and publication of the series of "Scientific reviews of Soviet literature on toxicity and hazards of chemicals", which now comprises 94 publications. Reviews on 10 more chemicals were prepared, for publication in 1986, and at the same time were stored in the computerized data bank. Under this co-operative scheme, an English edition of a monograph entitled "Principles of pesticide toxicology" was published in 1985 and distributed to national correspondents.

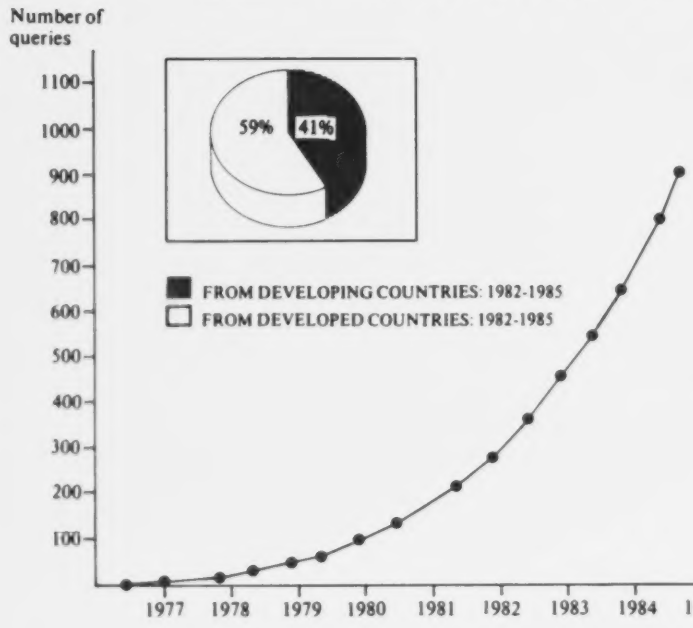
292. IRPTC was involved in the organization of the second international postgraduate training course held under the International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) and referred to in paragraph 279 above. An international expert consultation on toxicometric methodology was also held jointly with IPCS, in Moscow, in November 1985. The experts reviewed a draft document entitled "Recommendations and methods of toxicometry", prepared under the joint project, and made proposals for its finalization. The experts also formulated recommendations to IPCS and IRPTC on, *inter alia*, the future use of the document, which provides basic information on the experiences of CMEA countries in safety-testing of chemicals.

293. Close working links were maintained during the course of 1985 with the new national chemical information systems established in Colombia, Gambia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and the United Republic of Tanzania during 1984 under UNEP's clearing-house experiment. Plans were developed for a second phase, involving six more developing countries.

294. In response to Governing Council decision 12/11, IRPTC continued to send to Governments, relevant international organizations, NGOs and industry for study and action, a report on environmentally dangerous chemical substances and processes of global significance. A revision of the report, based, *inter alia*, on comments received from Governments and others, was begun in 1985.

295. In response to Governing Council decisions 12/14, IRPTC continued to assist in the implementation of the Provisional Notification Scheme for Banned and Severely Restricted Chemicals as recommended by the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts for the Exchange of Information on Potentially Harmful Chemicals (in particular Pesticides) in International Trade at its second session.[121] By the end of December 1985, some 60

Figure XIII. Development of the Query-Response Service of IRPTC



Year	Total queries	Agro-chemical %	Non-agro-chemical %	Legal matters (% of total queries)	Environmental matters %	Non-environmental matters %
1982	104	45.4	54.6	26.0	30.6	69.4
1983	197	38.3	61.7	30.0	44.0	56.0
1984	200	50.0	50.0	34.5	30.6	69.4
1985 (nine months)	243	42.8	57.2	23.9	52.4	47.6

Governments had designated national authorities for participation in the implementation of the scheme, while some Governments had begun to issue notifications of control action for specific chemicals for wide dissemination to other Governments, through IRPTC (see also below).

296. In 1985, IRPTC continued to strengthen its working links with IPCS, particularly with regard to (a) the preparation and further development of short, health-risk evaluation documents on chemicals of international significance, and (b) the development of procedures and the collection of data for evaluating the effects of chemicals on the natural environment. In addition, during the year, IRPTC and IPCS jointly developed a registry of chemicals being tested for toxic effects. The registry, the product of voluntary participation on the part of Government and non-government

sources, provides a novel means to avoid unnecessary duplication of costly testing, while at the same time facilitates the flow of information among Governments and others with a common interest in chemical safety. The relevant data will be stored in the computerized IRPTC Data Bank, and print-outs will be distributed at regular intervals.

297. During the reporting period, IRPTC continued to collaborate with ILO in the further development and updating of a data-base on occupational exposure limits for airborne toxic substances which has now been incorporated in the Legal File of the Register. It also contributed to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/229 on protection against products harmful to health and the environment, and assisted the UN Secretariat in the improvement and up-dating of a consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale have been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or, in the case of pharmaceuticals, not approved by Governments, which had been published in 1984. Close contacts were maintained with other parts of the UN, the WHO and other international organizations to avoid duplication of work. Governments and others contributed information for inclusion in the List.

298. A study on the identification and description of substances to which workers are exposed in the work environment and which are easily absorbed through the skin was continued in 1985 jointly with the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Education and the Environmental Chemicals Data and Information Network of the Commission of the European Communities. During the reporting period, IRPTC continued to maintain close contacts with OECD, particularly in relation to its Chemicals Programme and in the implementation of a pilot project to improve access to unpublished information on chemicals. It also continued to serve as the focal point within UNEP for the OECD complementary Information Exchange Procedure on Chemicals. Regular Working contacts were also maintained with CMEA, in particular in relation to the international harmonization of approaches to the testing and evaluation of chemicals.

Working environment (Budget subline 7103)

299. Implementation, in co-operation with ILO, of a project on organizational patterns and institutional arrangements for occupational health and safety at national level was anticipated in 1985, but owing to financial constraints the project could not be started.

Human settlements (Budget subline 7104)

300. The environmental condition of human settlements, urban and rural, and particularly in the developing countries, showed no marked improvement in 1985 — indeed, the quality of life in urban areas showed a slow but steady deterioration. City authorities continued to face difficulties with respect to environmentally sound waste management, the provision of basic services and the preservation of urban ecosystems. Slums and squatter settlements, in which millions continue to make their homes, expand at the fringe of urban centres. Urban sprawl continues to spread over valuable agricultural land, despite the planning agencies' struggle to direct urban growth and provide basic shelter to those places where sprawl does the least damage in exacerbating the food crisis. The situation has been worsened by the pressure created through the massive influx of people into the urban areas from depressed rural hinterlands caused partly by unprecedented drought and other natural calamities.

301. Given this situation, the solution of the problems of environmentally sound human settlements development becomes increasingly elusive. Against this background, UNEP continues to collaborate with various UN agencies, especially UNCHS, to combat this deterioration. Included in this collaborative venture is support for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987) to generate international assistance for priority shelter for the poor.

302. During the year under review, UNEP, in collaboration with UNEPCOM and ESCWA, organized a training course for 18 technicians from 14 Arabic-speaking countries on the environmental aspects of human settlements planning, with special reference to waste management (Moscow and Tbilisi, November 1985). One of the outputs of the course was a report containing guidance material on waste management in rapidly urbanizing areas. It is to be published by ESCWA and UNEP in Arabic and English.

303. Following the completion of the environmental guidelines for human settlements planning[122] UNEP and UNCHS in 1985 jointly launched a new project to apply the guidelines in four selected metropolitan areas in Latin America, Africa and Asia. The objective is to assist such areas to establish, where they do not exist, the necessary institutional mechanisms by which environmental considerations are routinely taken into account in the planning and management of human settlements. The project will be supervised by a panel of international experts in metropolitan planning selected by UNEP and UNCHS.

304. The joint UNEP/WHO project[123] on Environmental Criteria for Housing and Urban Planning continued to make satisfactory progress. During 1985, practical guidelines for improving indoor air quality were completed, and a kit was produced which guides community initiative in controlling insects and rodents. Designed for easy comprehension and application at the community level, the kit has been distributed to selected agencies in 76 countries. Arrangements have been made to translate the technical material into local vernaculars for more practical application. After a period of pilot application, a revised kit will be prepared for wider distribution.

305. Following the joint UNEP/UNCHS technical assistance mission to Brazil in 1984, a feasibility study for the sanitary and environmental improvement of two favelas (namely, salgueiro and laboriaux) was established. The detailed feasibility study is to be submitted, through the clearing-house mechanism, to selected funding agencies.

306. In 1985, UNEP also assisted the Government of Kenya, through its National Museums, in undertaking a project to rehabilitate the Lamu Town Sea Wall. The project is considered a pilot scheme designed to show other cities and towns confronted by coastal erosion problems what to do. Coastal erosion is increasingly becoming a concern and it is felt that the Lamu case study could provide the necessary guidance, especially for small and intermediate cities, on how to tackle this problem. A report is to be prepared from this pilot project for wide distribution.

THE ARMS RACE AND THE ENVIRONMENT (Budget line 81)

307. The public debate on a possible "nuclear winter" following a major global conflict has focussed attention on post-war environmental problems of cataclysmic proportions. However, for UNEP, the arms race presents a very real *pre-war* danger. As military

equipment and munitions are researched, produced and stockpiled for possible future use, the impacts are very much part of the present. Not only is there the risk of accident at any time, but there is also the sad corollary that every expenditure on military effort means a corresponding loss of possible investment into environmentally safe development.

308. UNEP, therefore, has a clear duty to support the strengthening of international co-operation for the cessation of the arms race by stimulating the collection and dissemination of scientific knowledge of the impacts of the arms race on the environment and by bringing to the attention of Governments the environmental consequences of that arms race, particularly the depletion and irrational use of natural resources. The main thrust of UNEP activity in this area has been an ongoing project with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) to publish and distribute scientific literature on the subject to targetted decision-makers.

309. As was the case with earlier publications (*Herbicides in War* and *Environmental Warfare*, both in 1984), future publications may also be expected to be distributed free of charge to UN Missions in New York and Geneva, depository libraries, and over 300 journals and media correspondents. As the books are also on sale to the general public, notices are sent to about 8,500 organizations and book distributors. Fact Sheets based on the books are also published for public information, the distribution being conducted by UNEP, SIPRI and the World Disarmament Campaign headquarters in New York.

310. In September 1985, UNEP, in conjunction with SIPRI, organized a second meeting of the Advisory group on the Arms Race and the Environment, in Geneva, to examine ongoing projects and to make recommendations for future action. In an area as fraught with political considerations as the arms race, participants were invited from different political ideologies as well as from the different regions. In October, UNEP and SIPRI jointly held a symposium on "Global resources and international conflict (environmental factors and strategic policy and action)" in Stockholm. Those attending the symposium represented not only the joint hosts, but also the authors of chapters in a book to be published in 1986 under the same title, and the IUCN.

311. The year under review saw the publication of *Explosive Remnants of War. Mitigating the Environmental Effects*. This book, funded jointly by UNEP and SIPRI, examines the problem of unexploded mines and other munitions in former theatres of war. Such devices cause human suffering and economic damage, and as research into their detection and destruction lags far behind the current trend in increasing wartime expenditure of explosive ordinance, the problem is likely to increase in severity. This problem is especially acute for developing countries where, since 1945, most wars have been fought.

REGIONAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (Budget line 82)

312. Under this budget line UNEP continued to provide support to staff of the UNEP regional offices, including regional advisers; individual experts from developing countries wishing to participate in environment-related meetings, symposia, workshops and seminars; the Environment Co-ordinating Units in the UN regional commissions, with the exception of ECE; and a limited number of small technical co-operation projects.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE APPROVED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR 1984-1985

Introduction

313. This section appears for the first time in the *Annual Report*. It is presented in compliance with a request by the Governing Council that the Executive Director show, at least by budget line, how far the approved 1984-1985 Programme Budget has been implemented.[124] (See also the Introduction to the present chapter, paras. 6 and 7.)

314. As explained in the next chapter (V), which is devoted to the Environment Fund, the Executive Director was extremely cautious in incurring new project commitments in 1985, principally because of the uncertainties surrounding the payment of contributions to the Fund, but also because of the difficulty, in some programme areas, of incurring new commitments in non-convertible currencies.

315. As can be seen in chapter V, in the biennium as a whole, of the $53.50 million allocated by the Executive Director, $45.03 million, or 84.2 per cent, was committed by 31 December 1985. Of those total commitments, $40.44 million was spent during the biennium. Thus, overall, project expenditures represented 75.6 per cent of allocations issued and 89.8 per cent of commitments incurred. However, project expenditures always fall short of project commitments, generally by about 20 per cent. A shortfall of only 10.2 per cent represented, therefore, an above-average performance of project delivery compared with approved commitments.

316. The principal reason for the difference between expenditures and allocations was the inability to incur new project commitments in the first ten months of 1985, for the reasons given above. Under the circumstances, the Executive Director had to give priority in new project approvals to the Fund programme reserve, which finances projects called for by Governing Council decisions, and where 95 per cent of the allocation was spent. Thus, expenditures on Oceans (budget line 51) were 90 per cent; Earthwatch (41), 88 per cent; and Desertification (62), 87 per cent, while approval of new commitments in Terrestrial ecosystems (61) was held back, and only 50 per cent of the allocation was spent.

317. Implementation under individual budget lines and their sublines is set out below.

Budget line 21. Environment and development

318. Of the $5,917,500 allocated for the implementation of activities under this budget line, $4,214,960 were committed, i.e. 71 per cent. Table 2 shows allocations/expenditures under the six sublines of the budget line.

Subline 2101. Integrated approach to environment and development

319. In view of the financial constraints, priority was given under this subline to those projects designed to provide formulation and application of methodologies of analyzing environmental factors in the decision-making process. Delayed implementation of a fairly large NCC project also caused a corresponding delay in the anticipated follow-up activities; these could not be initiated, as originally planned, in the biennium.

Subline 2102. Integration of environment into development co-operation activities

320. As stated in the preceding paragraph, priority was given to projects relating to methodologies of analyzing environmental factors in the decision- making process. As few projects of this nature were included under subline 2102, expenditures during the biennium were considerably less than originally envisaged. Moreover, the delay in the starting of a major project, owing to long negotiations with a co-operating agency, added to the shortfall.

Table 2. Budget line 21: allocations/expenditures by subline

Subline		*Allocations*	*Expenditures*	*Per cent*
2101	Integrated approach to environment and development	749 700	563 962	75
2102	Integration of environment in development co-operation activities	837 650	300 065	36
2103	Energy	1 050 000	566 750	54
2104	Industry and transportation	2 550 150	2 391 702	94
2105	Environmental law and its application	699 700	419 837	60
2106	Natural disasters	30 300	0	0
	Total	5 917 500	4 214 960	71

Subline 2103. Energy

321. The shift in programme focus towards questions of more immediate relevance to developing countries, as well as the careful review of projects for approval or extension to ensure they fitted in with the policy of following an action oriented approach, impeded the expenditure of the funds allocated. An allocation of $207,000 for projects to update the reports on environmental impacts of production and use of energy, and field projects on the utilization of new and renewable energy sources in developing countries, was not spent because of elaborate consultations over the methodology of implementing one project, and difficulties in implementing a field project in a host country.

Subline 2104. Industry and transportation

322. Most of the funds allocated under this subline were utilized. Savings in convertible currencies were mainly achieved by postponing a workshop to the following year and by leaving certain posts unfilled. A planned consultancy using non-convertible currencies could not be implemented, which also partly explains the difference between allocation and expenditure under this budget subline.

Subline 2105. Environmental law and its application

323. The difference between allocations and expenditures was mainly due to savings achieved through strict economical organization of meetings. A delay in the approval of a new project on environmental legislative machinery, due to lengthy negotiations between the two co-operating organizations, also added to the difference between the funds allocated and actual expenditures. The expenditures were also reduced by the support UNEP received in kind and cash from the Governments.

Subline 2106. Natural disasters

324. No commitments were made under this subline, in line with the intentions of the Governing Council decision[125] on the subject.

Budget line 31. Environmental awareness

325. Of the $8,949,550 allocated for the implementation of activities under this budget line, $6,912,297 were committed, i.e. 77 per cent. Table 3 shows allocations/expenditures under the five sublines of the budget line.

Table 3. Budget line 31: allocations/expenditures by subline

Subline		*Allocations*	*Expenditures*	*Per cent*
3101	Environmental education	1 450 450	748 793	52
3101	Environmental education	1 450 450	748 793	52
3102	Environmental training	1 275 750	945 551	74
3103	Public information	3 900 750	3 416 271	88
3104	INFOTERRA	1 688 400	1 348 863	80
3105	Data and state of the environment	634 200	452 819	71
	Total	8 949 550	6 912 297	77

Subline 3101. Environmental education

326. The difference between allocations and expenditures under this subline was due to (a) the postponement, to the end of the biennium, of a meeting on the development of a programme for EET in Asia and the Pacific region; (b) the delay, for technical reasons, in the publication of an instructional manual for environmental education through adult education in Africa; technical delay in the implementation of Phase IV of IEEP; and (d) the postponement, into the 1986/1987 biennium, of the World Federation of Engineering Organizations Committee on Engineering and Environment as well as the production, in Chinese, of a textbook on environmental engineering.

Subline 3102. Environmental training

327. There were several reasons for the difference between allocations and expenditures. A project on the introduction of an environmental component into the management development programmes was extended into the next biennium in order that modules developed under the project might be adopted in programmes in India, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand. The publication of a comprehensive environmental curriculum forming part of the activities of introducing environmental components into training programmes in the African region was not completed in time.

Subline 3103. Public information

328. The difference between allocations and expenditures was the result, mainly, of savings on unfilled posts, postponement or cancellation of activities, and some delays in approval of some projects.

Subline 3104. INFOTERRA

329. The difference between allocations and expenditures was the result of (a) cancellation of some consultancies; (b) a delay in obligating anticipated contracts with Special Sectorial Sources; and (c) savings in staff costs.

Subline 3105. Data and state of the environment

330. All programmed activities were implemented. The difference between allocations and expenditures was the result, mainly, of unprogrammed non-convertible currency allocations.

Budget line 41. Earthwatch

331. Of the $6,374,550 allocated for the implementation of activities under this budget line, $5,599,033 were committed, i.e. 88 per cent. Table 4 shows allocations/expenditures under the two sublines of the budget line.

Table 4. Budget line 41: allocations/expenditures by subline

Subline		*Allocations*	*Expenditures*	*Per cent*
4101	GEMS	3 549 550	3 239 311	91
4102	Outer limits and assessment	2 825 000	2 359 722	84
	Total	6 374 550	5 599 033	88

Subline 4101. GEMS

332. The difference between allocations and expenditures resulted mainly from unspent funds on consultants, meetings, reporting, equipment and travel.

Subline 4102. Outer limits and assessment

333. The difference between allocations and expenditures resulted mainly from the non-publication of three manuscripts — case studies on the relationship between basic needs satisfaction and the environment. These were not delivered in time, so that final payment on sub-contracts was not made. Economies were also effected through unspent allocations on travel, meetings, sub-contracts and consultants.

Budget line 51. Oceans

334. Of the $5,750,300 allocated for the implementation of activities under this budget line, $5,176,386 were committed, i.e. 90 per cent. Table 5 shows allocations/expenditures under the three sublines of the budget line.

Table 5. Budget line 51: allocations/expenditures by subline

Subline		*Allocations*	*Expenditures*	*Per cent*
5101	Global marine environment	462 650	472 710	102
5102	Regional seas	4 875 000	4 432 531	91
5103	Living marine resources	412 650	271 145	66
	Total	5 750 300	5 176 386	90

Subline 5101. Global marine environment

335. The funds allocated were fully utilized.

Subline 5102. Regional seas

336. The difference between allocations and expenditures of less than 10 per cent was due to the slight delays in the implementation of projects under this subline during the period of the transfer of the Regional Seas Office from Geneva to Nairobi.

Subline 5103. Living marine resources

337. The implementation of several projects was delayed owing to the transfer of responsibilities and the staff member concerned to OCA/PAC when it moved from Geneva to Nairobi.

Budget line 52. Water

338. Of the $2,250,150 allocated for the implementation of activities under this budget line, $1,665,838 were committed, i.e. 79 per cent. The major reason for the shortfall was late approval of projects owing to financial uncertainties.

Budget line 61. Terrestrial ecosystems

339. Of the $7,899,700 allocated for the implementation of activities under this budget line, $3,925,668, i.e. 50 per cent, were committed. Table 6 shows allocations/expenditures under the seven sublines of the budget line.

Subline 6101. Soils

340. The difference between allocations and expenditures under this subline is largely the result of uncertainty as to whether counterpart contributions to projects on watershed management could be secured; the uncertainty did not allow UNEP to programme the total amount allocated.

Table 6. Budget line 61: allocations/expenditures by subline

Subline		*Allocations*	*Expenditures*	*Per cent*
6101	Soils	1 649 925	1 065 803	65
6102	Tropical forest ecosystems	1 299 925	326 010	26
6103	Other ecosystems	325 000	165 959	51
6104	Agricultural chemicals	1 399 925	480 722	34
6105	Wildlife and protected areas	1 499 925	753 451	50
6106	Genetic resources	1 200 000	693 366	58
6107	Lithosphere	525 000	440 357	84
	Total	7 899 700	3 925 668	50

Subline 6102. Tropical forest ecosystems

341. The difference between allocations and expenditures under this subline is partly caused by the late starting of two projects on tropical forest conservation, prepared in early 1984, which got under way only late in 1985 owing to the difficulties encountered by the co-operating agencies implementing them. However, overall, there have been delays in the implementation of the programme in this area, which are now being rectified.

Subline 6103. Other ecosystems

342. The difference between allocations and expenditures is partly explained by the fact that the termination of one project, originally planned for late 1984, was postponed owing to a delay on the part of the national counterpart organization in submitting the technical and final reports. UNEP had set aside funds for the printing and distribution of those reports. Yet, as in the case of tropical forest ecosystems, there have been unnecessary delays in implementation.

Subline 6104. Management of agricultural chemicals and residues

343. Commitments were made to implement approved activities. However, through their regrouping, this was done at much lower cost than originally estimated. A change in training policy endorsed by the Governing Council and late starts account for most of the rest of the savings. Furthermore, UNEP contribution to the development of an international code of practice on the distribution and use of pesticides was achieved using the Secretariat's own resources, at no cost to the Fund of UNEP.

Subline 6105. Wildlife and protected areas

344. The difference between allocations and expenditures under this subline resulted from delayed implementation of several projects by co-operating/supporting organizations. This, in turn, delayed anticipated follow-up to the projects. A field project also had to be held in abeyance pending the solution of difficulties in the host country.

Subline 6106. Genetic resources

345. The difference between allocations and expenditures under this subline is explained by the fact that most of the project proposals were in direct continuation of ongoing projects. It was considered, therefore, that further development of these proposals should best await the outcome of the ongoing activities. Moreover, delays in the implementation of ongoing projects by co-operating agencies led to the extension of the projects' duration and the rephasing of the related funding. The failure of some implementing agencies to execute certain project activities for which funds had been allocated also increased the shortfall.

Subline 6107. Lithosphere

346. The slight difference between allocations and expenditures under this subline resulted from the late start of activities, owing to the general financial situation.

Budget line 62. Arid and semi-arid lands ecosystems, including desertification control

347. Of the $4,925,300 allocated for the implementation of activities under this budget line, $4,270,426 were committed, i.e. 87 per cent. The small difference resulted from the fact that no new projects were submitted for approval, as it was felt necessary to ensure first and foremost the continued implementation of ongoing projects.

Budget line 71. Health and human settlements

348. Of the $5,632,350 allocated for the implementation of activities under this budget line, $4,421,209, i.e. 78 per cent, were committed. Table 7 shows allocations/expenditures under the four sublines of the budget line.

Subline 7101. Environmental health

349. The slight difference between allocations and expenditures under this subline was due to some delay in the final preparation and publication of the Environmental Health Criteria documents.

Table 7. Budget line 71: allocations/expenditures by subline

Subline		*Allocations*	*Expenditures*	*Per cent*
7101	Environmental health	1 725 150	1 507 675	87
7102	IRPTC	2 537 800	2 301 060	91
7103	Working environment	56 900	—	0
7104	Human settlements	1 312 500	612 474	47
	Total	5 632 350	4 421 209	78

Subline 7102. IRPTC

350. The small difference between allocations and expenditures under this subline occurred largely as the result of savings on secretarial staff.

Subline 7103. Working environment

351. Low priority was given to activities in this field, delaying agreement on the only project proposal considered.

Subline 7104. Human settlements

352. The difference between allocations and expenditures is explained mainly by the long delay in initiating a demonstration project: the implementing agency started activities only some one and a half years after signature of the project document. In addition, planned activities regarding an ecological approach to human settlements planning did not materialize because of the uncertainty of whether matching funds could be obtained from a co-operating agency.

Budget line 81. The arms race and the environment

353. Of the $300,300 allocated for the implementation of activities under this budget line, $230,948 was committed, i.e. 77 per cent. The funds committed were spent. A study on the use of natural resources for military activities was not approved.

Budget line 82. Regional and technical co-operation

354. Of the $4,500,300 allocated for the implementation of activities under this budget line, $3,071,105 was committed, i.e. 68 per cent. The reason for the deficit was that commitments which were required early in the year could not be approved in view of the uncertainties of the resources situation and had to be approved gradually at a much later stage.

Notes

1 See General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), I, para. 2 (b).

2 See chapter III, paras. 5 and 6 for further details.

3 General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), III, para. 1.

4 Document UNEP/GC.11/7 and Corr.1.

5 Under project FP/2101-81-05.

6 Under project FP/2101-82-06.

7 Under project FP/2101-83-01.

8 Under project FP/2101-81-02.

9 Under project FP/2101-84-01.

10 Under project FP/2101-85-01.

11 Under project FP/2102-82-05.

12 Under project FP/2103-83-02.

13 Under project FP/2103-84-03.

14 Under project FP/2103-84-01.

15 UNEP/GC.10/5/Add.2, annex, Chap. II.

16 Final Act of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985).

17 UNEP/WG.112/5.

18 UNEP/WG.122/3.

19 UNEP/GC.13/9/Add.3, annex.

20 CMS/Conf.1.9.

21 UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/II/Rev.1 and Corr.1.

22 UNEP/GC/13/9/Add.1.

23 Decision 11/7, Programme Matters, para. 4(c).

24 See 1984 *Annual Report*, Chap. IV, para. 41.

25 Under project FP/3101-84-03 (2510).

26 Under project FP/3102-82-02 (2379).

27 Under project FP/3101-84-02 (2461).

28 Under project FP/3102-83-01 (2446).

29 Under project FP/3102-82-03 (2316).

30 Under project FP/3102-84-02 (2367).

31 Under project FP/3102-84-01 (2537).

32 Under project FP/3102-80-01 (2072).

33 Under project FP/3102-82-02 (2379).

34 Under project FP/3101-83-01 (2446).

35 Under project FP/3102-84-02 (2367).

36 See Chapter I, para. 13.

37 For more on the Global Meeting, see Chap. II, paras. 54-59.

38 UNEP/GC.13/4/Add.1 and Corr.1.

39 UNEP/GC.13/4/Add.2.

40 GC/11/1.

41 UNEP/GC.12/11/Add.2.

42 Under project FP/3105-85-01.

43 UNEP/GC.13/4.

44 Under project FP/4101-79-01.

45 Under project FP/4101-83-02.

46 Under project FP/4102-84-03.

47 Under project ST/4101-85-01.

48 Under project ST/4101-85-02.

49 Under project ST/4101-85-02.

50 Under project FP/6103-83-01.

51 Inter-agency Consultation on Integrated Monitoring. Report of the Meeting. Nairobi, 14-16 January 1980.

52 Under project FP/4101-83-01.

53 Under project FP/4101-85-03.

54 Under project FP/4102-83-01.

55 Under project FP/4102-83-05.

56 Under project FP/4102-82-04.

57 Under project FP/4102-82-01.

58 UNEP/GC.13/2.

59 MARC (1985). Exposure commitment assessment of environmental pollutants, vol. 4. Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), Aluminium, Zinc.

60 MARC (1985). Biological monitoring, vol. 1: plants.

61 MARC (1985). Historical monitoring. MARC report Number 31.

62 Under project FP/SF/4102-84-03.

63 Under project FP/4102-83-06.

64 The three instruments were open for signature at Nairobi from 21 June 1985 till 20 June 1986.

65 Under project FP/5201-84-05.

66 Under project FP/5201-83-02.

67 Under project FP/5201-85-02.

68 Under project FP/5201-77-01.

69 Under project FP/5201-85-05.

70 Under project FP/5201-85-04.

71 Under project FP/5201-84-06.

72 Under project FP/5201-83-02.

73 Under project FP/5201-84-03.

74 Under project FP/5201-84-04.

75 Under project FP/6101-83-01.

76 Under project FP/6101-80-02.

77 Under project FP/6102-84-01.

78 Under project FP/CP/6102-85-03.

79 Under project FP/6102-85-01.

80 Under projects FP/6103-75-02 and FP/6102-77-01.

81 Under project FP/6103-84-01.

82 Under project FP/6103-83-01.

83 Under project FP/6103-81-01.

84 Under project FP/6104-84-01.

85 Under project FP/6104-85-03.

86 Under project FP/6105-84-01.

87 Under project FP/6105-84-02.

88 Under project FP/6106-82-02.

89 Under project FP/6105-84-02.

91 Under project FP/6105-79-01.

92 Under project FP/6105-81-03.

93 Under project ST/6105-84-05.

90 Under project FP/6106-82-02.

94 Under project ST/6105-85-02.

95 Under project FP/CT/6105-84-04.

96 Under projects FP/6105-81-02 and FP/CT/6105-84-04.

97 Under project FP/CT/6105-84-04.

98 Under project FP/CT/6105-84-04.

99 Under project ST/6105-85-02.

100 Under project FP/CT/6105-84-04.

101 Under project FP/6105-84-03.

102 Under project FP/6105-84-03.

103 Under project FP/6106-82-01.

104 Under project FP/6102-85-01.

105 Annual Report, chap. IV, paras. 190 and 191.

106 Under project FP/6106-84-02/85-02/85-03/85-04/85-05/85-06.

107 *Report*, Annual Report UNEP/GC.12/2, chap. IV, paras. 150-153.

108 Under project FP/6106-85-01.

109 Under project FP/6107-84-01.

110 Under project FP/6201-81-02.

111 Under project FP/6201-85-04.

112 Under project FP/6201-82-08.

113 Under project FP/6201-85-03.

114 Under project FP/6201-81-01.

115 Under project FP/6201-83-03.

116 Under project FP/6201-84-01.

117 Under projects FP/6201-82-01, Benin; FP/6201-82-02, Gambia; FP/6201-82-03, Djibouti; FP/6201-82-04, Mauritania; FP/6201-82-05, Burkina Faso.

118 Under project FP/6201-82-06.

119 See also International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals, subline 7102.

120 See also Environmental law, Budget subline 2105.

121 UNEP/WG.112/5.

122 *Annual Report*, 1984, Chap. IV, para. 226.

123 Under project FP/7104-81-02.

124 Governing Council 13/3, para.2 (b).

125 Decision 11/7, part one, para. 4 (c).

Chapter V

THE ENVIRONMENT FUND

Resources available 1985

Use of resources 1985

The outlook for resources in 1986

The use of resources in 1986-1987

The biennium 1988-1989

Trust funds and other funds

THE ENVIRONMENT FUND

1. This chapter deals with the flow and use of the resources of the Environment Fund in 1985 and the prospects for 1986. It should be read in conjunction with the *Report on New Projects, 1985*, which contains details of new projects approved during the year. It also contains details relating to the management of trust funds and funds provided under project counterpart arrangements.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE 1985 *

2. The resources available to the Environment Fund in 1985 are set out in the following table:

Table 1. Resources available to the Fund, 1985

	(Millions of dollars) CC[a]	NCC[b]	Total
Balance of Fund carried forward from 1984 (including unpaid pledges 1982-1984)	15.59	9.23	24.82
Contributions for 1985 paid by 31 December 1985	23.77	3.33	27.11
Contributions estimated for 1985 but not paid by 31 December 1985	1.47	—	1.47[c]
Other income (after providing resources for change in financial reserve)	1.62	(0.04)	1.58
Total resources available	42.45	12.52	54.97

* Figures in the text of this chapter are normally rounded and, as a result, they may appear not to tally with the totals shown. Such minor deviations are common to normal rounding practices.

[a] Convertible currencies.

[b] Non-convertible currencies.

[c] This estimate of contributions due was subsequently raised to $1.59 million.

3. Contributions to the Fund for 1985 were lower than in any year since 1976 and are expected ultimately to achieve a total of only $28.67 million. Of that total, an amount of $28.57 million has been paid or pledged, while the remaining $0.10 million represents contributions estimated by the Executive Director in respect of countries which have paid regularly to the Fund in the past and which paid in 1984. No estimates of contributions have been made in respect of countries that did not pay a contribution for 1984, although a few may yet pay a contribution for both 1984 and 1985. Figure 1 and table 2 show contributions in convertible and non-convertible currencies for the period 1981-1985.

Table 2. Contributions in convertible and non-convertible currencies, 1981-1985

	(Dollars)		
	TOTAL	CC	NCC
1981	30 754 725	26 617 547	4 137 178
1982	29 703 279	25 647 436	4 055 843
1983	28 987 469	25 073 202	3 914 267
1984	29 501 988	25 808 610	3 693 378
1985	28 671 169	25 336 496	3 334 673

4. Contributions to the Fund for 1985 at the expected level indicated above will be nearly $800,000 lower than the final total for 1984 of $29.50 million and less than the projected figure of $30 million used in planning the programme of activities for 1985.[1] However, the level of contributions for 1985 paid in currencies other than United States dollars, when converted to dollar terms, was some $1.05 million lower than it would have been but for the rise in the exchange value of the dollar in 1985.

5. A total of 92 countries are expected to contribute to the Fund for 1985 compared with 93 that are expected ultimately to contribute for 1984. Papua New Guinea made a contribution to the Fund in 1985 for the first time.

6. The change in the pattern of contributions in 1985 compared with 1984 and the impact of changes in the dollar rate of exchange are illustrated by table 3.

7. The timeliness of contribution payments deteriorated sharply in 1985 and this had a serious impact on the 1985 programme of activities, as is discussed in paragraph 16 below. Only 41 per cent of pledged contributions were paid in the first three quarters of the year, significantly less than the payments received in the same period in any previous year. The rate of payments in the final quarter improved, however, with 54 per cent of total outstanding pledges for the year being received during that quarter, so that by the end of 1985, only about $1.58 million of the 1985 estimate was outstanding. This figure was much less than the $9.33 million outstanding at the end of 1984. This pattern of payments is demonstrated in dollar terms in table 4 and figure II and in percentages in figure III.

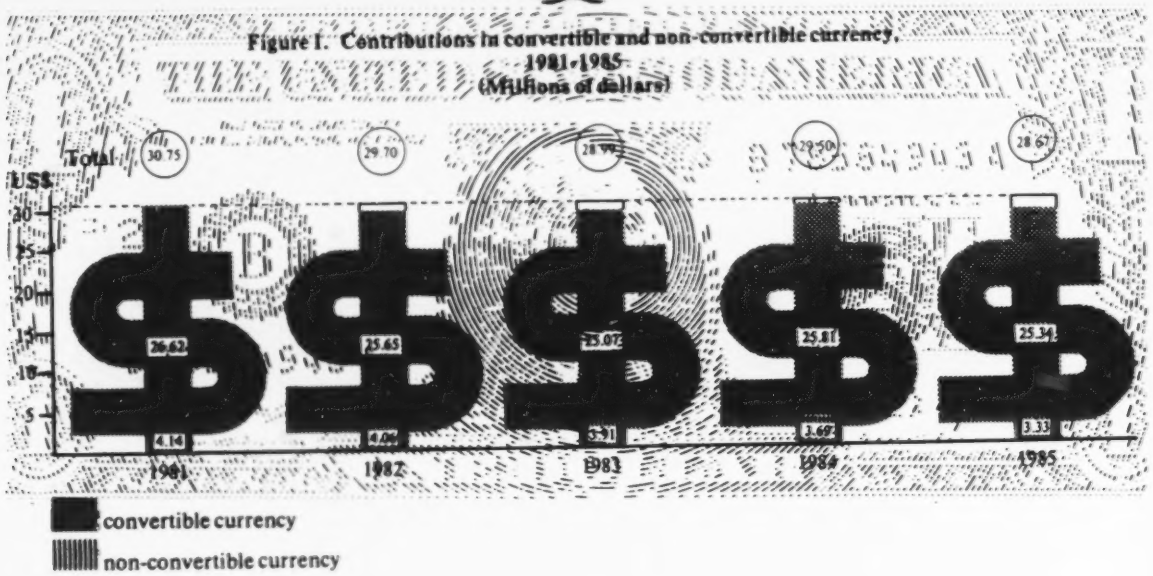


Figure I. Contributions in convertible and non-convertible currency, 1981-1985
(Millions of dollars)
Total
US$
30
25
20
15
10
5
30.75
29.70
28.99
29.50
28.67
26.62
25.65
25.07
25.81
25.34
4.14
4.05
3.91
3.69
3.33
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
convertible currency
non-convertible currency

Table 3. Contribution patterns, 1984 and 1985

	No. of countries 1985	Total contributions (Thousands of US dollars)	Change compared with 1984
Countries contributing			
For the first time in 1985	1	13	13
Paid in 1985 and earlier years but not in 1984	1	6	6
Higher level in US dollars	11	279	60
Higher level in local currency	10	2 172	(23)
Same level in US dollars	36	15 234	—
Same level in local currency	26	7 855	(428)
Lower level in US dollars	5	965	(108)
Lower level in local currency	2	2 145	(321)
Nothing in 1985, although pledged and paid in 1984	(3)	—	(30)
	92	28 671	(831)

8. As at 31 December 1985, the outstanding contributions for all years amounted to $1.75 million, an amount which under United Nations accounting practices is included in the balance of the Fund as at that date. Although the Executive Director is naturally anxious to secure payment of all contributions outstanding, the level as at end 1985 was not regarded as serious and $0.29 million of this sum was paid in the first quarter of 1986. A summary of the contributions outstanding as at 31 December 1985 is set out in table 5. A detailed list of payments of contributions in respect of 1984 and 1985 and of contributions outstanding as at 31 March 1986 is given in annex V, tables 1 and 2 respectively.

Table 4. Contributions paid 1981-1985 (cumulative) as at 31 December 1985
(Millions of dollars)

	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Paid by 31 March	4.22	4.10	5.69	7.54	2.69
Paid by 30 June	14.91	16.26	15.87	14.74	10.88
Paid by 30 September	21.74	19.79	21.88	17.74	11.70
Paid by 31 December	29.56	28.79	27.31	20.17	27.09
Paid after 31 December	1.19	0.91	1.68	9.33	1.58[a]
Totals	30.75	29.70	28.99	29.50	28.67

[a] Estimate based on outstanding contributions, pledged or estimated.

Figure II. Contribution paid 1981-1985 (cumulative) as at 31 December 1985

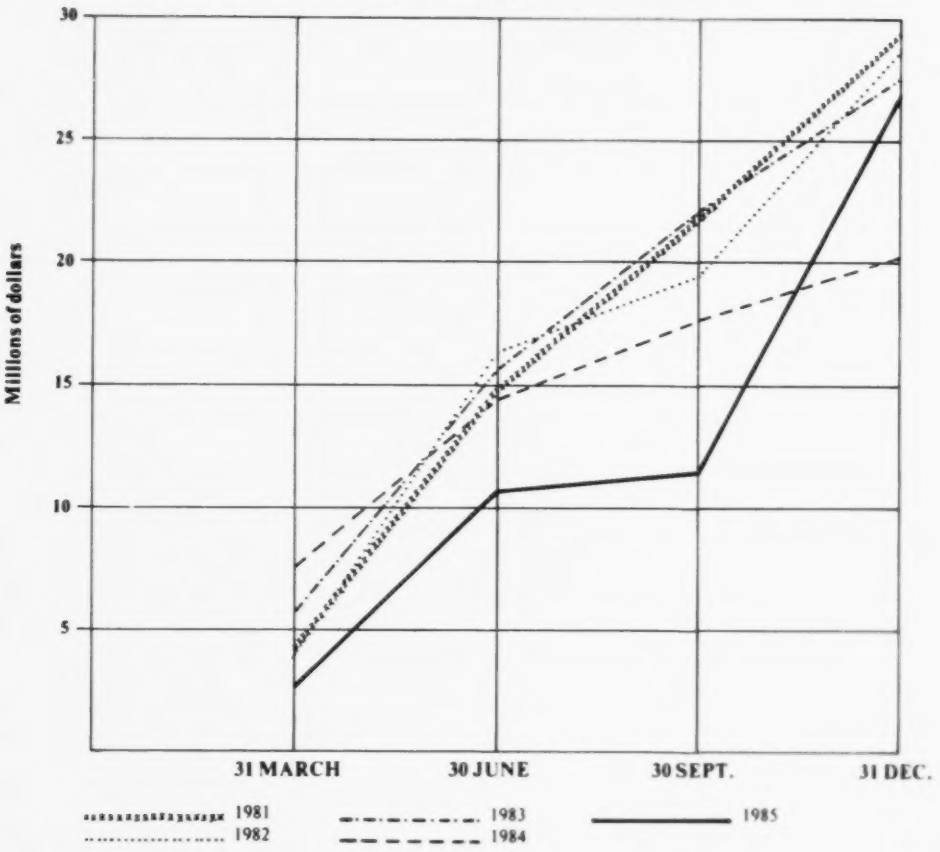


Figure III. Percentages of contributions received per quarter. 1981.1985

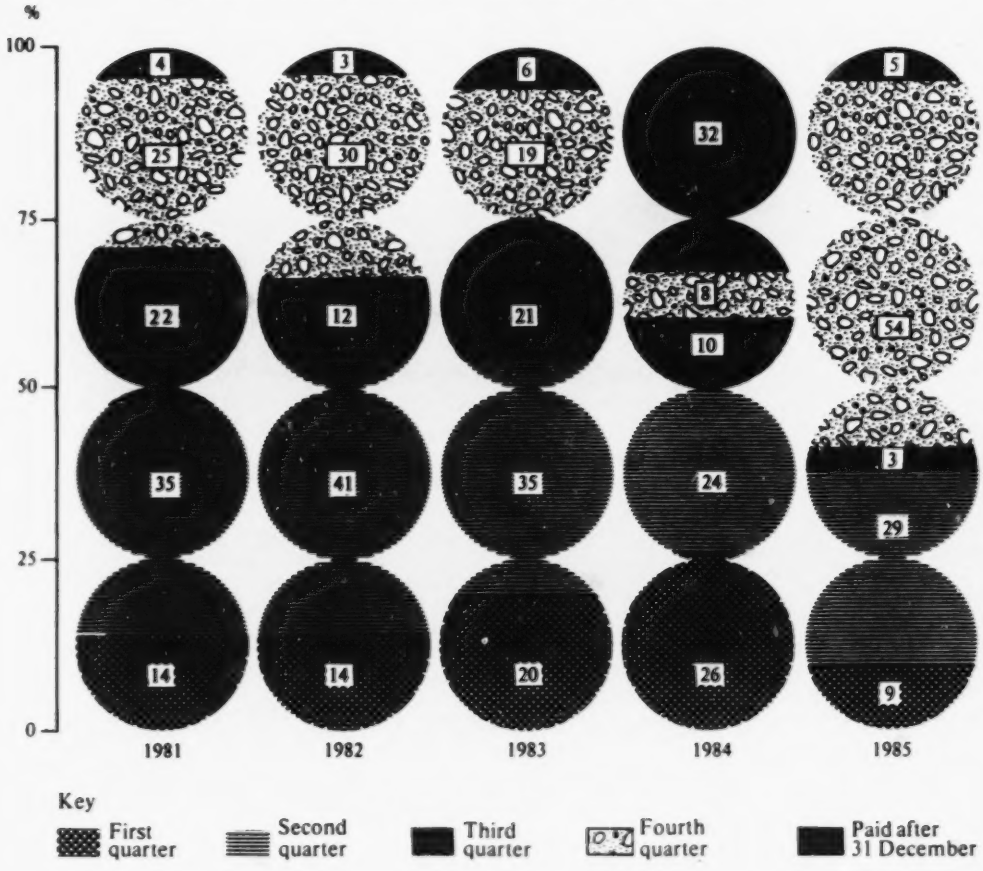


Table 5. Contributions for 1982-1985 outstanding at 31 December 1985

In respect of years	Number of countries with outstanding contributions still recorded	Total amount of contributions outstanding (US dollars)
1982-1983*	6	71 747
1984	14	210 079
1985	32	1 465 572
Total all outstanding contributions	39	1 747 398

* There are no contributions outstanding in respect of years prior to 1982

USE OF RESOURCES 1985

Programme and programme support costs

9. The first charge on the resources of the Fund is the programme and programme support costs budget (PPSC). At its thirteenth session, by decision 13/35, paragraph 2, the Governing Council requested the Executive Director to continue to take all practicable steps to reduce the proportion of programme and programme support costs as soon as possible, in line with the provisions of Council decision 12/19, which requested the Executive Director to attempt to keep those costs within 33 per cent of estimated contributions. In the same paragraph of decision 13/35, however, the Council noted the concern of the Executive Director that he would not be able to limit those costs to that level in 1984-1985

10. In 1985, expenditure on programme and programme support costs totalled $10.10 million which, on the basis of the estimate of 1985 contributions given in paragraph 3, represented 35.2 per cent of estimated contributions. This proportion compares with 34.2 per cent in respect of 1984. Over the biennium as a whole the proportion of programme and programme support costs to contributions was 34.9 per cent.

11. The practical steps taken by the Executive Director to limit PPSC costs consisted of reducing the Professional staff of the organization by a further five posts as shown in chapter VI, and exercising economies on all objects of expenditure where he had the discretion to do so — a number of costs being largely outside his control. Overall PPSC costs were held at a level below that of 1984 by reducing expenditures on salaries and common staff costs and general operating expenditures, but the figure for contributions to joint activities within the United Nations (in practice the UNEP contribution to the joint activity with the United Nations Development Programme for support of the secretariat of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office) was $211,783 higher, since the share of the appropriation for 1984 had not been fully used in that year and the remainder was used in the second half of the biennium, i.e., in 1985.

12. A comparison of PPSC costs will show that even in 1980 they were much the same as they were in 1985 if the contribution to UNSO is excluded:

Table 6. Programme and programme support costs, 1980, 1984 and 1985

	1980	1984	1985
		(Millions of dollars)	
Salaries and common staff costs	7.20	7.09	6.90
Travel on official business	0.61	0.58	0.67
General operating expenses	1.58	2.05	1.81
Other	0.08	0.07	0.12
Total excluding grant to UNSO	9.47	9.79	9.50
Grant to UNSO	—	0.39	0.60
Total PPSC costs	9.47	10.18	10.10

Exchange rate factors, in particular the rise in the value of the US dollar against the Kenya shilling, played some part in this outcome. However, cuts in the cost of Professional staff to a level approximately 30 per cent below the approved level and a reduction in official travel, the costs of which are determined in US dollars and have risen sharply, had a significant influence on the overall total.

Fund programme activities — appropriation, apportionment and allocation * 1984-1989

13. The Governing Council, at its eleventh session, approved an appropriation of $72 million.[2] In 1984, the Executive Director allocated a total of $53.50 million for Fund activities in the biennium 1984-1985, including $1 million for the Fund Programme reserve as reported in his Annual Report for 1984.[3] That allocation represented the level that could be afforded given the contributions to the Fund over that period and the amount that had to be set aside for Programme and Programme Support Costs.

14. Unused (unspent) allocations in 1984 were carried over to 1985 within the total allocation of $53.50 million. Project expenditures totalled only $16.90 million in 1984, leaving $36.60 million available for 1985. This was required to implement the priority I programme of activities approved by the Governing Council for the biennium. The Executive Director had warned[4] the Governing Council, however, that he would be able to approve new project commitments up to that level only if two conditions were satisfied; that the Executive Director's estimate of 1985 resources was broadly correct; and that no new uncertainties arose as to the likely level of resources in 1986.

15. The first condition was largely met but, as the Executive Director indicated in his later document,[5] new uncertainties arose in the first quarter of 1985 in connection with the level of contribution to be paid in 1985 by the major donor to the Fund. In addition, the rate of payments of contributions in 1985 fell sharply compared with previous years and 1985 payments did not catch up with those of 1984, until October 1985 as described in paragraph 7 above.

16. In these circumstances, and as he had warned,[6] the Executive Director had no option but to proceed with the utmost caution in respect of new financial commitments for 1985 and beyond, taking into account that by end March 1985 approved project commitments for 1985 (including commitments unspent in 1984) were already at a level of $24 million.

17. Even so, project activities totalling $27.39 million were approved in 1985, as shown in detail in annex V, table 6, compared with $19.65 million of project commitments approved in 1984. The total includes $3.39 million rephased from 1984 to 1985 and later years and takes no account of $2.55 million of 1984 commitments cancelled in 1985 as representing project budget provisions approved for 1984 but no longer required. On a net basis, new commitments approved in 1985 were $21.45 million.

18. By decision 13/36, the Governing Council approved appropriations of $60 million for Fund programme activities and $2 million for Fund programme reserve activities for the biennium 1986-1987. By the same decision, the Executive Director was authorised to enter into forward commitments of up to $16 million for Fund programme activities

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* Definitions of these and other terms used in documents relating to the Environment Fund are given at the end of chapter V.

in 1988-1989. In the light of uncertainties surrounding contributions to the Fund, the Executive Director has not allocated resources for the full amount of the approved appropriation for 1986-1987, but has issued an allocation for Fund programme activities of $45.20 million, divided between the two years of the biennium: $27.85 million for 1986 and $17.35 million for 1987.

19. Total commitments for Fund activities incurred before 1985 and the additional commitments incurred during that year against the various allocations are set out below:-

Table 7. Total allocations and project commitments 1984-1989
(Millions of dollars)

	Allocations	Commitments incurred before 1985	Commitments approved in 1985	Total commitments 31 December 1985
1984	30.97	22.84	(5.94)*	16.90
1985	22.53	14.66	13.47	28.13
1984-1985	53.50	37.50	7.53	45.03
1986	28.35	1.20	9.23	10.43
1987	17.85	—	4.68	4.68
1986-1987	46.20	1.20	13.91	15.11
1988-1989	16.00	—	0.01	0.01
Total all years	115.70	38.70	21.45	60.15

20. The allocation to individual budget lines for 1984-1985 was not changed by the Executive Director from that issued in 1984 and described in the Annual Report of the Executive Director 1984. The relevant figures are, however, set out in annex V, table 3, which enables a comparison to be made between the allocations to budget lines and the apportionment approved by the Governing Council. The allocation to budget lines for 1986-1987 is also set out in Annex V table 3. The allocation followed the guidance given in paragraph 10 of decision 13/36, whereby the Executive Director was requested to allocate funds for first priority activities in the first instance, except that the Executive Director also took into account the request made to him in paragraph 5 of decision 13/31 and allocated an additional $200,000 to IRPTC in non-convertible currency.

Project expenditures in 1985

21. Expenditures on Fund programme activities and Fund programme reserve activities totalled $23.53 million in 1985 compared with $16.90 million in 1984. This 1985 level of expenditure was much less than had been projected[7] earlier, but since it had not

* Amount of 1984 commitments cancelled or rephased to 1985 or later years after equalization of 1984 project commitments with 1984 project expenditures.

been possible to enter into new projected commitments in that year, for the reasons explained in paragraphs 15 and 16 above, the lower level of expenditure was inevitable.

22. It is evident from the figures of project expenditures in 1984-1985 of $40.43 million that there was a significant under-implementation of the priority I programme of $53.50 million approved[a] by the Governing Council for 1984-1985. A greater part of the 1984-1985 programme than originally estimated will as a result, fall into 1986-1987.

Non-convertible currency programme

23. Non-convertible currency project commitments amounting to the equivalent of $2.05 million were approved in 1985. These new commitments cover a reduction of $1.27 million in respect of commitments unspent in 1984 and an increase in commitments of $2.02 million for 1985 and $1.30 million for 1986-1987 as follows:

Table 8. Non-Convertible currency commitments 1984-1987
(Millions of dollars equivalent)

	Commitments approved before 1985	Commitments approved in 1985	Total commitments 31 December 1985
1984	4.98	(1.27)	3.71
1985	3.25	2.02	5.27
Total 1984-1985	8.23	0.75	8.98
1986	0.49	0.86	1.35
1987	—	0.44	0.44
Total 1986-1987	0.49	1.30	1.79
Total all years	8.72	2.05	10.77

24. Project commitments in non-convertible currencies for 1985, were, at $5.27 million, higher than the 1984 total of $4.98 million. The non-convertible currency programme accounted for 18.7 per cent of total project commitments in 1985, which is lower than the proportion of 21.8 per cent in 1984.

25. Eight new non-convertible currency projects were approved in 1985 compared with ten in 1984. In addition, six projects were approved with NCC components, although they were financed mainly in convertible currency.

26. Expenditure in non-convertible currencies on Fund programme activities in 1985 totalled $4.19 million, details of which are set out by budget line in annex V, table 7. In addition, an amount of $0.16 million was spent on Programme and programme support costs, making a total expenditure in non-convertible currencies of $4.35 million in 1985 compared with contributions of $3.33 million.

27. Bank balances in non-convertible currencies fell from $8.91 million at the end of 1984 to $7.78 million at the end of 1985, as a result of three factors: excess of expenditures over new contributions in these currencies; the rise in the value of the United States dollar causing the value of these currencies to be written down, and a higher level of advances to implementing agencies prevailing at the end of 1985.

Table 9. Bank balances in non-convertible currencies
(US dollar equivalent)

	31 December 1984	31 December 1985
Bulgarian leva	12 569	22 380
Byelorussian SSR roubles[a]	1 805	14 249
Chinese yuan	140 789	51 428
Cuban pesos	31 635	30 278
Czechoslovakian korunas	4 404	83 159
German Democratic Rep. marks	22 930	87 477
Hungarian forints	2 567	2 232
Polish zlotys	28 425	62 358
Romanian lei	35 418	42 594
Ukrainian SSR roubles[a]	4 216	35 337
USSR roubles[a]	6 383 524	5 226 869
Yugoslavian dinars	21 373	27 108
Convertible roubles[b]	2 216 554	2 098 700
Totals	8 906 402	7 784 169

[a] Roubles which are wholly non-convertible.

[b] Roubles which can be converted into dollars in prescribed circumstances.

Institutions implementing UNEP projects

28. Details of the agencies responsible for the implementation of Fund projects in 1984 and 1985 are set out in annex V, table 8 and summarized in percentage terms in annex V, table 9. Table 10 shows, in dollar and percentage terms, the distribution of expenditures incurred in 1984 and 1985 by each of the main implementing groups for UNEP projects. Figure IV summarizes, in percentages, the commitment distribution by type of implementing agency for the period 1981-1985.

29. This comparison, shows that, in percentage terms, there have been slight variations in the shares of the Programme implemented internally or by co-operating agencies in 1985. Of the total commitments, 13 per cent were implemented by Governments or governmental organizations as supporting organizations.

Figure IV. Distribution of commitments by institution implementing fund projects 1981-1985
(Percentage)

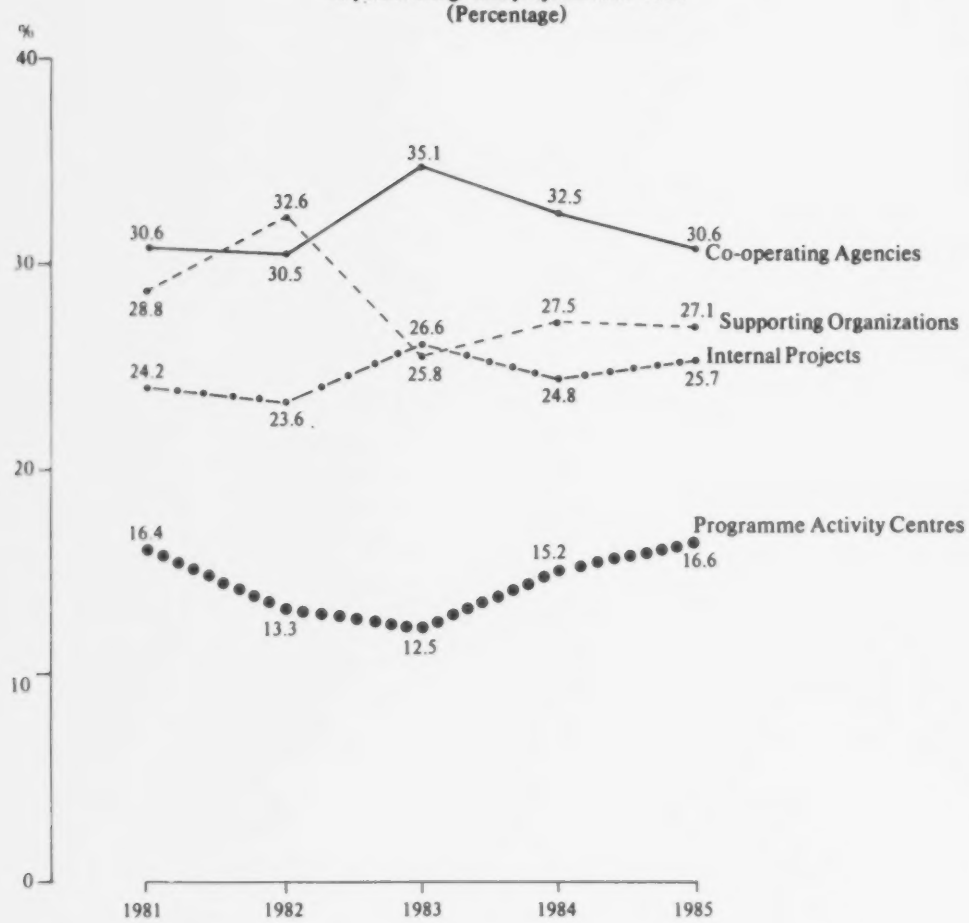

Table 10. Implementation of Fund Programme Activities 1984-1985

	Expenditure 1984		*Expenditure 1985*	
	Millions of dollars	Percentage	Millions of dollars	Percentage
Co-operating agencies	5.33	31.5	6.60	28.0
Supporting organizations	4.78	28.3	6.72	28.6
Programme activities centres	2.74	16.2	4.14	17.6
Internal projects	4.05	24.0	6.07	25.8
Total	16.90	100.0	23.53	100.0

Geographical distribution of commitments

30. A geographical analysis of Fund expenditures based on the criterion of who benefits primarily is given in annex V, table 10, and in figure V. In percentage terms, with the emphasis on core projects, there was very little difference in the shares of global and inter-regional projects compared with 1984.

Number of projects approved

31. In 1985, 63 new projects were approved by the Fund for implementation, compared with 48 in 1984. Sixty-two projects were closed during 1985. The changes in the numbers of Fund projects since 1973 are as follows:

Table 11. Number of projects financed by the Fund, 1972-1985

	Projects[a] approved during the year	Projects closed during the year	Projects[b] active during the year	Projects[c] open at end of the year
1972-1973	68	–	26	68
1974	126	2	172	192
1975	131	3	249	320
1976	83	88	299	315
1977	73	117	267	271
1978	84	63	287	292
1979	58	99	313	251
1980	64	43	258	272
1981	40	49	261	263
1982	70	41	273	292
1983	44	37	277	299
1984	48	53	254	294
1985	63	62	268	295
Totals	952	657	–	–

[a] Defined as projects signed on behalf of the Fund.

[b] Defined for this purpose as projects for which an expenditure was recorded in the books of the Fund in the year shown.

[c] Defined as active projects, but not formally closed.

Fund programme reserve

32. The Executive Director allocated $1 million for the Fund programme reserve in 1984-1985 out of the appropriation of $2 million approved by the Governing Council. Commitments approved against the programme reserve for the biennium accounted for the whole of the $1.0 million allocated. $0.95 million was spent. The following three new projects were approved against the reserve: the first African Ministerial Conference on the Environment; a special meeting on sustainable development and peace, in conjunction with the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women; and preparation of a book entitled *Emerging Environmental Issues*. A sum of $1 million has been allocated by the Executive Director for the Fund programme reserve in 1986-1987.

Balance of the Fund, end 1985

33. Taking into account savings effected in the liquidation of prior years' obligations and the adjustment of prior years' income, Fund expenditure exceeded Fund income by some $3.48 million compared with a surplus in 1984 of $4.55 million.

34. The overall balance of the Fund at the end of 1985, excluding the financial reserve of $7.35 million, was $21.34 million compared with $24.82 million at the beginning of the year. The fall in the balance of $3.48 million was made up of a fall in convertible currency balances of $2.58 million and a fall in non-convertible currency balances of $0.90 million. Details of the flow and use of the resources of the Fund in 1985 are set out in table 14.

35. Owing to the fact that some $15 million of contributions were paid in the last quarter of 1985 when it was too late to incur expenditure in that year, the cash balances of the Fund at the end of the year were, at $23.6 million, higher than had been expected and higher than is strictly necessary for the management of the Fund, given the Executive Director's expressed guideline that he should aim at having sufficient cash at the end of each year to cover expected disbursements in the first three months of the following year. At the end of 1985, this cash requirement was estimated at $14 million. At the same time, however, approved project commitments and the 1986 programme and programme support costs totalled approximately $25 million.

THE OUTLOOK FOR RESOURCES IN 1986

36. At the time this Report goes to press 56 countries had made firm pledges to contribute to the Environment Fund in 1986 for a total of $19.60 million. On the basis of contributions paid or pledged in 1985 and other information received by the Executive Director, it was estimated that another 33 countries would contribute a further $10.40 million, bringing the 1986 total of contributions up to approximately $30 million. The fall in the exchange value of the United States dollar against other currencies in the first quarter of 1986 will increase the dollar value of contributions paid in local currencies. The Executive Director has also been informed that 22 * countries will be increasing their countributions to the Fund in 1986. By 31 March 1986, $3.83 million had been paid by way of contributions to the Fund compared with $2.69 million at the same time in 1985. The Executive Director's estimate of the resources he will have available in 1986 is as follows:

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* Bahrain, Burundi, Canada, China, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Nepal, Norway, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Swaziland, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

Table 12. Estimated resources available to the Fund in 1986

	Convertible Currency CC	Non-Convertible Currency NCC	Total
	(Millions of dollars)		
Balance of Fund carried forward from 1985 (including unpaid contributions 1982-1985)	13.01	8.33	21.34
Contributions for 1986 paid by 31 March 1986	3.83	—	3.83
Contributions for 1986 but not paid by 31 March 1986	22.15	4.02	26.17
Other income (including adjustment of resources for reduction in Financial Reserve)	1.88	(0.15)	1.73
Total	40.87	12.20	53.07

THE USE OF RESOURCES IN 1986-1987

37. On the basis of the foregoing estimate of resources, the Executive Director is planning the following Fund programme for 1986:

Table 13. Fund programme for 1986

	1986		
	CC	NCC	Total
	(Millions of dollars)		
Programme and Programme support costs	11.00	—	11.00
Fund programme activities and reserve activities	21.35	7.00	28.35
Less underspending under the preceding line	(4.27)	(2.73)	(7.00)
Total expenditure	28.08	4.27	32.35
Balance to be carried forward to 1987	12.79	7.93	20.72

Figure V. Geographical distribution of commitments
(Millions of dollars)

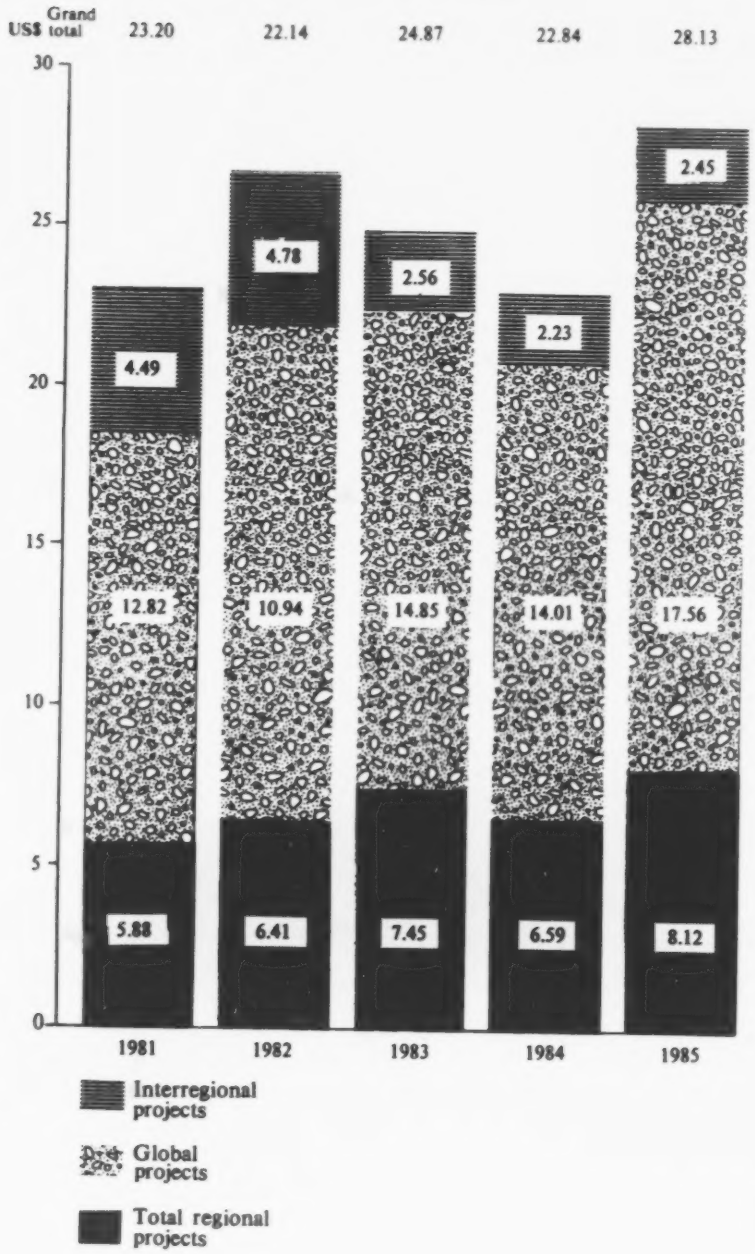
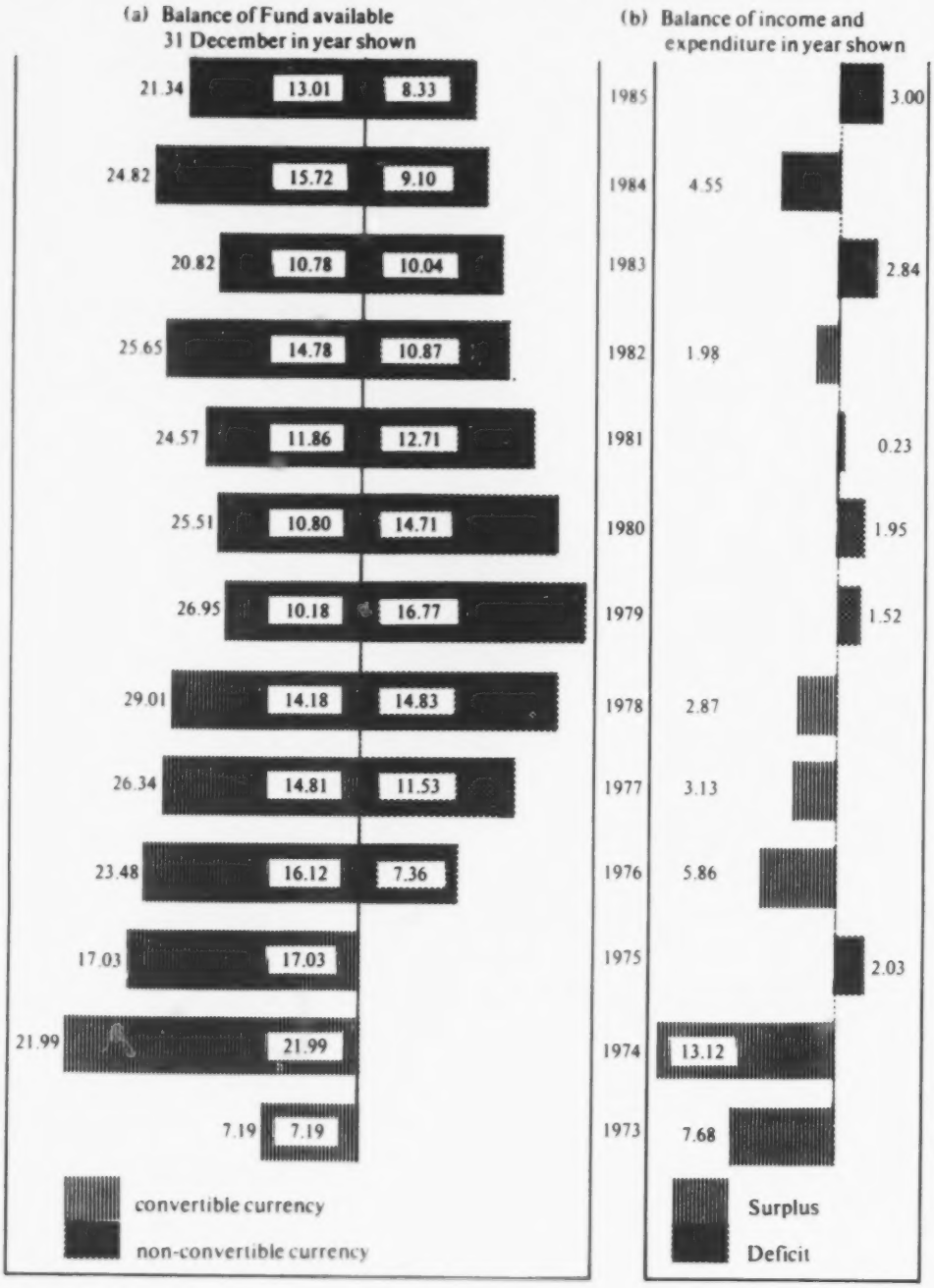


Figure VI. Balance of income and expenditure since the establishment of the Environment Fund (Millions of dollars)



38. In view of the uncertainties surrounding the level of resources in 1986, it becomes doubly difficult to estimate the resources that might be available in 1987 and forward planning of the programme for that year can therefore be regarded as no more than tentative at the present stage. The Executive Director must continue to hope that it will still be possible, within the resources made available to the Fund, to implement the minimum priority I programme of $53.28 million approved by the Governing Council.

Programme and programme support costs (PPSC)

39. The Governing Council appropriated $26.21 million for PPSC in 1986-1987. The Executive Director, bearing in mind the request of the Council to take all practical steps to reduce the proportion of these costs to contributions as soon as possible, has allocated $11.08 million for 1986. If the estimated contributions are forthcoming, the percentage of PPSC to contributions will still rise to nearly 37 per cent in spite of the Executive Director's efforts to reduce staff and control other costs. It will also be more difficult to contain PPSC at a lower exchange value for the U.S. dollar and some increase in these costs in dollar terms in both 1986 and 1987 seems inevitable. The Executive Director is therefore planning further reductions in PPSC expenditure to secure additional economies and is provisionally estimating the 1986 expenditures as $11 million.

Fund programme and programme reserve activities

40. As indicated in paragraph 18 above, the Executive Director allocated a sum of $45.20 million for Fund programme activities in 1986-1987: $27.85 million for 1986 and $17.35 million for 1987. He also allocated $1.00 million for Fund programme reserve activities covering both years. Considering the total allocated for Fund programme activities in relation to the appropriation of $60 million approved for the biennium by the Governing Council, of which $47.28 million represented priority I activities and $6.0 million the estimated cost of activities delayed and carried forward from 1985, it is clear that not even the whole of the 1986-1987 priority I activities will be implemented. The Executive Director estimates, however, that if contributions, even at a level of $30 million, are paid in good time, it will be possible for him to increase the allocation to the level of $53.28 million to enable the priority I programme and activities carried forward from 1985 to be implemented.

Balance of the Fund, 1986 and 1987

41. Owing to the surge in the payment of contributions in the last two months of 1985, the balance of the Fund carried over from 1985 to 1986 was higher than expected, providing a platform for new project commitments in 1986. Table 14 shows the flow and use of resources, setting out the actual figures for 1985 and the projected figures for 1986 and 1987, based on total contributions of $60 million in 1986-1987 and an allocation for Fund activities of $54.28 million (including $1 million for the Fund programme reserve). Figure VI shows the balance of income and expenditure since the establishment of the Environment Fund.

Table 14. Flow and use of resources of the fund — actuals for 1985, projections for 1986 and 1987 as at 31 March 1986
(Million dollars)

	1985 Actuals			1986 Projection			1987 Projection		
	CC*	NCC**	Total	CC*	NCC**	Total	CC*	NCC**	Total
Resources									
Balance of Fund on 1 January including unpaid pledges of previous years	15.59	9.23	24.82	13.01	8.33	21.34	12.79	7.93	20.72
Contributions paid by 31 March 1986	23.77	3.33	27.11	3.83	—	3.83	—	—	—
Estimated contributions due for years shown	1.47	—	1.47	22.15	4.02	26.17	25.98	4.02	30.00
Miscellaneous income	1.95	0.12	2.07	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	—	1.00
Conversion from non-convertible currency balances (PPSC) ***	0.16	(0.16)	—	0.15	(0.15)	—	—	(0.15)	(0.15)
Change in financial reserve	(0.49)	—	(0.49)	0.73	—	0.73	—	—	—
	42.45	12.52	54.97	40.87	12.20	53.07	39.77	11.80	51.57

(Table 14 continued)

	1985 Actuals			1986 Projection			1987 Projection		
	CC*	NCC**	Total	CC*	NCC**	Total	CC*	NCC**	Total
Claims on Resources									
Programme and programme support	10.10	–	10.10	11.00	–	11.00	11.50	–	11.50
Fund programme activities and Fund programme reserve activities (i + ii + iii + iv + v)	22.90	5.21	28.11	21.35	7.00	28.35	23.23	9.70	32.93
(i) Signed commitments Fund programme activities	22.41	5.21	27.62	11.34	1.33	12.67	4.45	0.53	4.98
(ii) Rephasing of commitments from previous years	–	–	–	3.56	1.02	4.58	4.27	2.73	7.00
(iii) Necessary extensions and new projects	–	–	–	5.95	4.65	10.60	14.01	6.44	20.45
(iv) Signed commitments Fund programme reserve activities	0.49	–	0.49	0.14	–	0.14	–	–	–
(v) Fund programme reserve required	–	–	–	0.36	–	0.36	0.50	–	0.50
Project commitments to be cancelled or rephased to later years	(3.56)	(1.02)	(4.58)	(4.27)	(2.73)	(7.00)	(4.65)	(4.85)	(9.50)
Total project expenditure (b-c)	19.34	4.19	23.53	17.08	4.27	21.35	18.58	4.85	23.43
Total claims (a) + (d)	29.44	4.19	33.63	28.08	4.27	32.35	30.08	4.85	34.93
Balance of Fund on 31 December including unpaid pledges	13.01	8.33	21.34	12.79	7.93	20.72	9.69	6.95	16.64

* Convertible currencies.
** Non-convertible currencies.
*** Programme and Programme Support Costs.

THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

42. The Executive Director does not expect to incur a high level of commitments for activities in 1988-1989 during the 1986-1987 biennium, although some forward commitments will be necessary. Accordingly, as in the past, he has secured Governing Council approval of a $16 million ceiling to cover forward commitments for 1988-1989 Fund programme activities. Only $0.01 million commitments for those years had been incurred by 31 March 1986.

TRUST FUNDS AND OTHER FUNDS

43. Since the thirteenth session of the Governing Council, one new general trust fund has been established under the procedures established by the United Nations, and article V of the general procedures governing the operations of the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme. Under the United Nations procedures set out in the Secretary-General's Bulletins ST/SGB/188 and ST/AI/285, authority to establish technical co-operation trust funds has been delegated to the Executive Director of UNEP by the Controller, on behalf of the Secretary-General, and three such trust funds which are described below, have since been established by the Executive Director. One trust fund has been closed since the thirteenth session of the Governing Council and the total number of trust funds administered by UNEP is now 18.

44. Details of the income and expenditure of each of these trust funds and of the other funds covered by this report will be given in the Financial Report and Accounts for the second year of the biennium 1984-1985.[10]

45. Developments with respect to each of these and other funds since the Executive Director last reported to the Governing Council[11] are described below.

Trust funds

Regional Trust Fund for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates

46. This Trust Fund was established[12] in 1978 and is due to expire on 30 June 1987 after having been extended three times by decisions of the Governing Council[13].

47. The balance of resources in the Trust Fund on 1 January 1985, namely $691,076, together with interest earned during 1985, provided resources of $757,681 to continue United Nations activities in support of the Kuwait Action Plan, the main part of the Action Plan being financed direct by the parties to the Convention. Project expenditure for 1985 totalled $288,091. Activities will continue in 1986 with the available balance.

Trust Fund for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution

48. This Trust Fund was established[14] in 1979 and has been extended three times by decisions[15] of the Governing Council. It is now due to terminate at the end of 1987.

49. Contributions of $3.08 million from the parties were received by the Trust Fund in 1985. These, together with the balance of $4,391,514 carried forward from 1984 and interest earned in 1985, provided resources of $8,628,832 to continue activities in 1985 and later years. Total project expenditures in 1985 amounted to $3,295,655 and preliminary forward commitments of $1,510,000 were earmarked for 1986. At the end of 1985, contributions totalling $0.49 million were still outstanding, but the uncommitted resources to be carried forward to 1986 will be sufficient for the basic budgets of the 1986 activities approved by the parties under the Action Plan.

Trust Fund for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

50. Established in 1979,[16] this Trust Fund has since been extended three times by the Governing Council[17] and is now due to terminate on 31 December 1987.

51. Contributions totalling $0.60 million were paid during the year which, together with a balance of $353,306 carried forward from 1984 and interest earned in 1985, provided total resources of $1,025,640. Total expenditure in 1985 amounted to $678,142 and a balance of $865,877 was carried forward to 1986. Outstanding contributions to this Trust Fund had accumulated to $523,933 by the end of the year and since the parties to the Convention had budgeted for the full expenditure of those contributions, the management of the Trust Fund and its programme continued to give cause for concern.

Trust Fund for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the West and Central African Region

52. Established in 1981,[18] this Trust Fund has since been extended twice by the Governing Council[19] and is now due to terminate on 31 December 1987.

53. The Trust Fund became operational in June 1985, when contributions reached the minimum level of $250,000 required by its terms of reference before commitments could be incurred. Collections during 1985 amounted to $0.32 million and total project expenditures in 1985 were $14,831. At the end of 1985, contributions of $1.9 million were still outstanding but a balance of $2,447,719 was available as at 1 January 1986. Activities financed from this Trust Fund are expected to accelerate in 1986, and $432,790 had been committed by 31 March 1986.

Regional Trust Fund for the Implementation of the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme

54. Established in 1981,[20] this Trust Fund has since been extended twice by the Governing Council[21] and is now due to expire on 31 December 1987.

55. Contributions of $0.56 million were paid into the Trust Fund in 1985 which, together with the balance of $1,164,432 brought forward from 1984 and interest earned in 1985, provided total resources of some $1,872,378 to finance activities in 1985 and later years. Project expenditures in 1985 totalled $330,058. At the end of 1985, contributions to the Trust Fund totalling $0.74 million were still outstanding and the balance of the Fund carried forward was $2.3 million. With the opening in Kingston, Jamaica of the Regional Co-ordinating Unit for the Caribben Action Plan expected in 1986, activities financed by this Trust Fund are likely to accelerate, and $166,675 had been committed by 31 March 1986.

Regional Trust Fund for the Implementation of the Action Plan for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the East Asian Seas

56. This Trust Fund was established in 1981[22] and extended twice by the Governing Council.[23] It is due to terminate on 31 December 1987.

57. Contributions of $109,600 were paid to this Trust Fund in 1985 which, together with the balance of $103,970 brought forward from 1984 and interest earned in 1985, provided a total of $225,098 to finance activities. A total of $(1,206) was spent in 1985. Outstanding contributions as at 31 December 1985 amounted to $38,000 but the balance of the Fund carried forward to 1986 was $264,304, and an additional $46,397 had been committed by 31 March 1986.

Regional Seas Trust Fund for the Eastern African Region

58. By its decision 13/34, paragraph 5, the Governing Council approved the establishment of this Trust Fund on a contingency basis, subject to the consent of the Secretary-General, should the Governments of the East African region so request. The Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region was held in Nairobi, from 17 to 21 June 1985, and the Governments requested that a trust fund be established.[24] The Secretary-General was accordingly requested to approve its establishment and he has since done so.

Trust Fund for Regional Training Workshop on Environmental Management

59. This Trust Fund was closed in August 1985, all activities having been completed.

Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Promote Technical Co-operation and Assistance in Industrial, Environmental and Raw Material Management, financed by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA)

60. Following agreement with the Government of Sweden, this Trust Fund was established in 1985 for a period of one year and formally noted by the Governing Council[25]. SIDA contributed a total of $136,009 in 1985 which, together with the interest earned in 1985, provided total resources of $148,299. Expenditure on activities financed by the Trust Fund totalled $89,658 in 1985.

Special Purpose Trust Fund for the Government of Denmark for the Provision of Junior Professional Officers

61. Two junior Professional officers were appointed on 6 April 1983 and 31 August 1984 respectively. One of them resigned in November 1985 and the contract of the other is due to expire on 31 December 1986. Resources carried forward from 1984 to 1985 amounting to $118,052, together with interest earned in 1985, provided resources of $124,930 for 1985. Total expenditures in 1985 amounted to $97,132.

Special Purpose Trust Fund for the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the Provision of Junior Professional Officers

62. Two junior Professional officers were appointed, on 18 August 1983 and 30 July 1985 respectively. Contributions for 1985 amounting to $73,400, together with the balance carried forward from 1984 and interest earned in 1985, provided resources of

$126,124 for 1985. Total expenditures for 1985 amounted to $33,650 and commitments for 1986 total $51,632. The contracts of the two junior Professional officers are due to expire on 17 August 1986 and 29 July 1986 respectively.

Special Purpose Trust Fund for the Government of Norway for the Provision of Junior Professional Officers

63. Under a Trust Fund established in 1979 with the consent of the Secretary-General and in agreement with the Government of Norway, Norway agreed to provide UNEP with junior Professional officers. At present, however, there are no junior Professional officers from Norway working with UNEP.

Special Purpose Trust Fund for the Government of Japan for the Provision of Junior Professional Officers

64. Under a trust fund established in June 1985 with the consent of the Secretary-General and in agreement with the Government of Japan, Japan agreed to provide UNEP with junior Professional officers. Contributions for 1985 amounting to $46,086, together with $1,446 interest accumulated during 1985, provided resources of $47,532. One junior Professional officer was appointed on 5 November 1985, for a period of one year ending 4 November 1986. Expenditures for 1985 amounted to $12,450.

Trust Fund for the Sasakawa Environment Prize

65. The Trust Fund for the establishment of an Environment Prize was established in 1982[26] with the approval of the Governing Council and the consent of the Secretary-General. The Fund was based on an initial endowment of $1 million provided by the Japan Shipbuilding Industry Foundation. Since expenditures related to the prize and its administration are financed out of income earned by the Trust Fund, the Fund has no terminal date.

66. Interest earned on investments in 1985 amounted to $98,961. Expenditures in 1985 amounted to $76,468, of which $50,000 represented the total value of the annual prize.

67. The 1985 Sasakawa Prize was awarded on 3 June 1985 to Professor Gilbert F. White, who is the Director of the Natural Hazards Research Applications and Information Centre at the University of Colorado in the United States of America and to Mr. Hasan Asmaz of Turkey, who is the President of the Turkish Association for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. The $50,000 award was divided equally between the two recipients.

United Nations Trust Fund for the Environment Stamp Conservation Fund

68. The balance of $494,599 carried over from 1984 together with interest earned in 1985, amounted to total resources of $526,618 for 1985. A total of seven nature and natural conservation projects are being financed from this Trust Fund. The Trust Fund has no expiry date, but the activities presently financed under it are expected to be completed by the end of March 1987. Total Commitments for 1985 and 1986 amounted to $376,350 and $74,207 respectively as at 31 December 1985. The seven activities being financed by this Trust Fund are:

(i) Monitoring the status of Species and Ecosystems: A contribution to the Global Environment Monitoring System (IUCN); (ii) Guidelines for Public Participation in

Conservation Programmes (Kenya Wildlife Fund Trustees); (iii) Benign Research on Whales (NARA/Sri Lanka); (iv) Monitoring the status of Cetaceans (Whales, Dolphin Porpoises) CMC/IUCN); (v) Monitoring of the status of European and North American Cervid Populations (Cambridge University); (vi) Wildlife Management Fellowships (Internal); and (vii) ICUN's contribution to the Implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Management and Utilization of Marine Mammals (IUCN).

Technical Assistance Trust Fund for the Provision of Short-Term Experts to Developing Countries

69. This Trust Fund, financed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, was established in 1984 by the Executive Director in connection with the Clearinghouse, under the authority delegated by the Secretary-General, and noted by the Governing Council[27] in 1985. The purpose of this Trust Fund is to provide developing countries with the services of short-term experts in various environmental fields.

70. The resources carried over from 1984, $53,093, together with interest earned in 1985 provided total resources of $57,810 in 1985. The total 1985 expenditures amounted to $41,385.

Technical Assistance Trust Fund for an Integrated Pilot Project on Environmental Management and Protection of Andean Ecosystems (Cajamarca/Peru)

71. This Trust Fund, which is financed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, was established in October 1984 for a period of three years, and noted by the Governing Council.[28]

72. The purpose of the Trust Fund is to finance an Integrated Pilot Project on Environmental Management and Protection of Andean Ecosystems (Cajamarca/Peru).

73. The balance of $193,380 carried over from 1984 together with interest earned and the 1985 contribution of $303,541, provided total resources of $522,629 in 1985. Total 1985 expenditures amounted to $194,874, and $678,678 had been committed by 31 March 1986.

Technical Co-operation Trust Fund for Technical Co-operation for Control of Environmental Health Hazards and Promotion of Chemical Safety financed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

74. This Trust Fund was established for a period of two years by the Executive Director in December 1985, under the authority delegated by the Secretary-General, following the agreement established between UNEP and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. No contributions were received in 1985, but total pledges amount to DM 400,000 for 1986-1987.

75. The Trust Fund will support the project, "Technical Co-operation for Control of Environmental Health Hazards and Promotion of Chemical Safety", under which programmes will be developed in the following major areas: inventory and assessment of causes of environmental hazards; monitoring of environmental quality and human exposure to environmental hazards; legislation and standards on chemical safety; management and control of environmental hazards including alternative pest management; prevention of chemical and technological risks; and organization of training on environmental hazards and promotion of chemical safety.

Technical Co-operation Trust Fund to Support the Clearing-house Mechanism through Provision of Consultancies on Strategies for Dealing with Serious Environment Problems, financed by the Government of the Kingdom of Norway

76. This Technical Co-operation Trust Fund was established for a period of two years in August 1985 following the agreement established between UNEP and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway. Contributions totalling $150,000 were pledged for 1985-1986, but no funds were received in 1985.

77. The Trust Fund will support the consultancy services to be provided by the Clearing-house to assist developing countries in formulating strategies to deal with serious environmental problems and specific projects which can be proposed to donors.

Other funds

Trust Fund for the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

78. At its first meeting, held at Bonn from 21 to 26 October 1985, the Conference of the Parties of the Convention of Migratory Species of Wild Animals adopted resolution 1/2, which requested "the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, with the approval of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, to seek the consent of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the establishment of a Trust Fund for an initial period of three years". The Trust Fund was proposed in recognition of the fact that the Parties to the Convention "shall bear responsibility for the financing of the administration of the Convention and that, in accordance with (decision 12/14, part IV of the Governing Council) the initial contribution of UNEP will cease by the end of 1987". It was of course not possible for the Executive Director to consult the Governing Council before 1 January 1986, the date on which the Parties asked for the Trust Fund to become effective. He felt, however, that the Governing Council would wish him to meet the wishes of the Parties in this matter and has therefore gone ahead and secured the consent of the Secretary-General to the establishment of the Trust Fund. As there is no session of the Governing Council in 1986, he intends to establish the Trust Fund under his administration on an interim basis until his action is confirmed by the Governing Council at its fourteenth session.

Special Account to finance the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

79. The Special Account was established in March 1979[29] to receive funds to finance the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. During 1985, no new pledges were announced but Chile paid its 1985 pledge of $5,000. The total amount paid to the Special Account since its inception was still, however, only $161,886 as at 31 December 1985 and interest earned as at that date provided total resources of $209,134. None of the money in the Trust Fund had been committed for projects up to 31 December 1985.

Revolving Fund ***(Information)***

80. No publication projects were financed from the Revolving Fund in 1985 but additional revenue of $28,656 was credited to the Fund, which contained a balance of $143,620 at the end of the year.

Counterpart contributions

81. In accordance with Governing Council decision 10/26, paragraph 4, the Executive Director continued to seek resources additional to those provided by contributions to the Environment Fund. Additional pledges of countributions totalling $956,822 were secured as counterpart contributions for 12 specific projects in 1985 and a further $81,932 for 3 projects in 1986.

82. Twelve governments (Austria, Canada, Chile, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Papua New Guinea and Spain) contributed $779,926 for 1985, while the European Atomic Energy Community, the European Economic Community, several industrial corporations and numerous non-governmental organizations contributed a total of $176,896. Details of the counterpart contributions including the projects they finance are attached as Annex V Table 11.

Definitions

In this document and other documents relating to the Environment Fund, the following definitions are used:

Appropriation	The amount of resources voted by the Governing Council for specific purposes (for a financial period), against which the Executive Director is authorized to incur obligations and make payments for those purposes up to the amount so voted.
Apportionment	The division of the appropriation between different budget lines, as determined by the Governing Council.
Allocation	The assignment entered into by the Executive Director, or under authority delegated by him, involving a liability against resources allocated within the appropriation and apportionments determined by the Governing Council.
Commitment	An engagement entered into by the Executive Director or under authority delegated by him, involving a liability against resources allocated within the appropriation and apportionments determined by the Governing Council.
Expenditure	Total charges incurred against a commitment, whether paid or unpaid.
Convertible Currency or CC	Currencies that can be exchanged and paid immediately into the bank account of the United Nations Environment Programme in New York.
Non-Convertible Currency or NCC	Currencies that can be utilized solely or mainly within the territories of the respective donors and which cannot be exchanged and paid into bank accounts of UNEP, with the exception of convertible portions specifically authorized by the contributing countries.

Notes

1 UNEP/GC.13/13, para. 1.

2 Decision 11/10, para. 15.

3 UNEP/GC.13/2, chap. V, para. 12.

4 UNEP/GC.13/13, para. 4.

5 UNEP/GC.13/13, Add. 1.

6 *ibid.*

7 *ibid.*

8 Decision 11/7, para. 4 (a) Approved Fund Programme 1984-1985.

9 Decision 13/35, para. 7.

10 Financial report and accounts for the biennium 1984-1985 ended 31 December 1985, dated 31 March 1986.

11 UNEP/GC.13/14.

12 Decision 6/13 D, para. 9.

13 Decisions 9/26, para. 1 (a), 11/10, para. 24 (a), and 13/34, para. 4 (a).

14 Decision 7/14 D, para. 1.

15 Decisions 9/26, para. 1 (b), 11/10, para. 24 (b) and 13/34, para. 4 (b).

16 Decision 7/14 E, para. 1.

17 Decisions 9/26, para. 1 (c), 11/10, para. 24 (c), and 13/34, para. 4 (c).

18 Decision 9/26, para. 1 (d).

19 Decisions 11/10, para. 24 (d) and 13/34, para. 4 (d).

20 Decision 9/26, para. 1 (e).

21 Decisions 11/10, para. 24 (e) and 13/34, para. 4 (e).

22 Decision 9/26, para. 1 (f).

23 Decisions 11/10, para. 24 (f) and 13/34, para. 4 (f).

24 Decision 13/34, para. 5.

25 Decision 13/34, para. 6 (c).

26 Decision 10/27, paras. 13 and 14.

27 Decision 13/34, para. 6 (a).

28 Decision 13/34, para. 6 (b).

29 General Assembly resolution 33/89 and Governing Council decision 7/13 A.

Chapter VI

THE SECRETARIAT, ITS ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The secretariat of UNEP

Expenditure administered by the secretariat

Organization

Recruitment and personnel

THE SECRETARIAT, ITS ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

THE SECRETARIAT OF UNEP

1. The secretariat of UNEP is financed mainly from two sources, the regular budget of the United Nations and the voluntary contributions to the Environment Fund. The Environment Fund finances the secretariat through the programme and programme support costs (PPSC) budget and through Fund programme activities i.e. projects. There are also a few posts and other costs financed through trust funds.

2. The Secretariat comprises staff in the Professional and General Service categories. The professional posts occupied as at 31 December 1985 are shown in table 1 and figure I, with the corresponding figures for 1984.

Table 1. Professional posts on the approved manning table

	Number of Posts			
	1984		1985	
	Approved	Occupied	Approved	Occupied
Regular budget	49[a]	47[a]	49[a]	44[b]
Programme and programme support costs	103[c]	76[c]	103[c]	71[c]
JPO[d] agreements (trust funds)	3	3	5	5
Special account for support to trust funds	5	2	7	4
Environment Fund projects	48	36	50	37
Trust fund projects	11	10	13	11
Counterpart financed activities	4	4	2	1
Total[e]	223	178	229	173[e]

a Including 5 Field Service posts in Cable Unit serving all United Nations Offices at Gigiri.

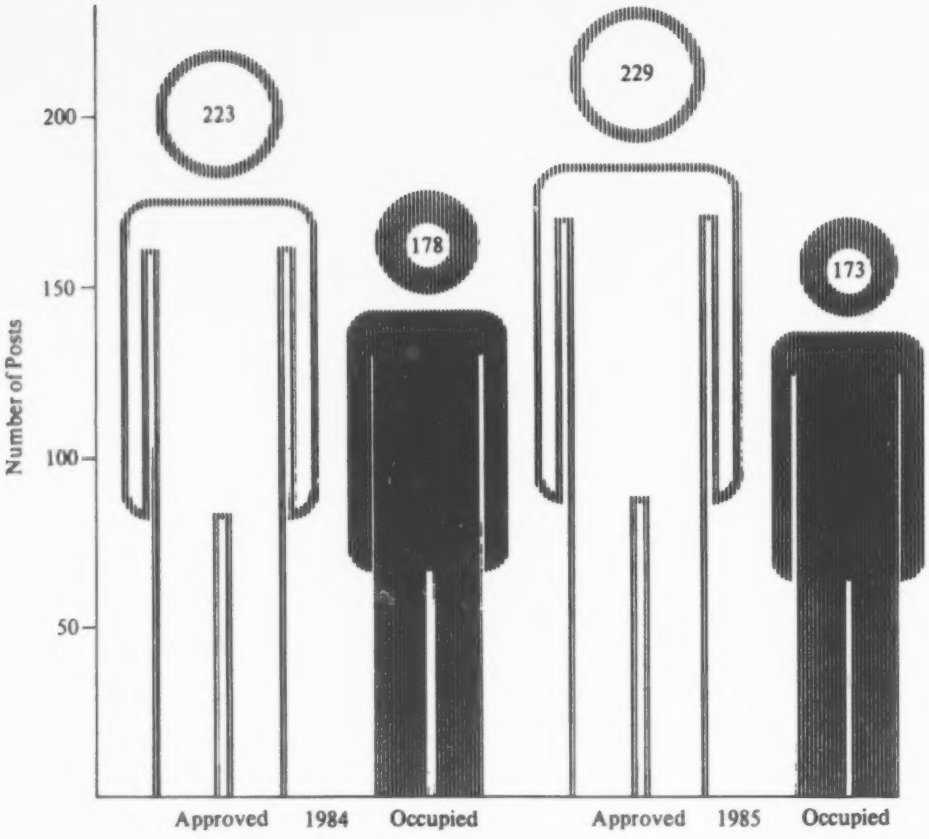
b Including 4 Field Service posts in Cable Unit serving all United Nations Offices at Gigiri.

c Including one post lent to UNCHS.

d Junior Professional Officers.

e Excluding two short-term Professionals charged to temporary assistance funds.

Figure I. Professional posts on the approved manning table (1984-1985)



3. As at December 1985 the proportion of Professional post vacancies was 25 per cent of total approved posts, while the proportion for PPSC posts was 31 per cent, Professional occupied posts having been reduced by five since 1984. The Governing Council has requested the Executive Director to keep PPSC expenditures as close as possible to 33 per cent of the annual contributions to the Environment Fund, and because of this, 20 PPSC posts were frozen in 1985 and no attempt has been made to fill them. Four project posts were also frozen during the year, and recruitment was deliberately held back on other PPSC and project posts.

4. During 1985, as can be seen from table 1, there was an increase from three to five in Junior Professional Officers (JPOs). These are young officers whose posts are fully funded by their Governments, under agreement with UNEP, for a limited period of service. The five JPOs provided valuable assistance to the more senior UNEP staff, at a time when Professional staffing was being cut down owing to financial constraints. As UNEP staff members, they are included in the staffing figures presented in the present chapter.

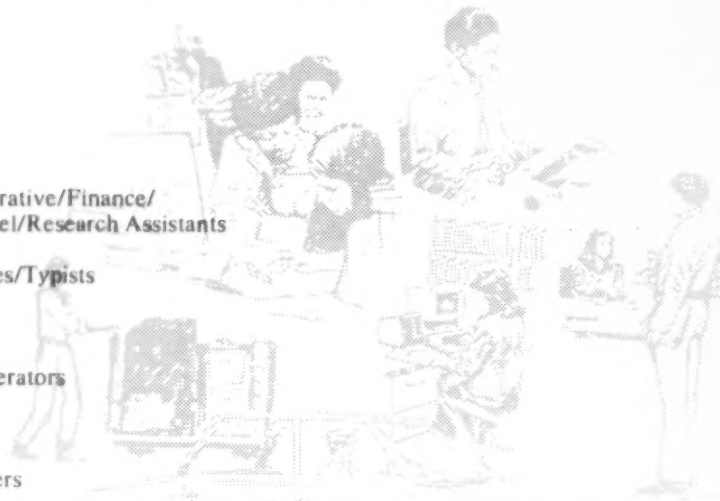
5. The General Service (non-Professional staff) categories consist of 361 posts of which 338 were occupied as at 31 December 1985. The financing of these posts is shown in table 2.

Table 2. Source of financing of General Service posts[a]

	Number of Posts 1985	
	Approved	Occupied
Regular Budget	60	59
Programme and programme support costs	206	198
Special account for support to trust funds	8	8
Environment Fund projects	71	57
Trust fund projects	14	14
Counterpart financed activities	2	2
	361	338

6. The broad occupational grouping of the General Service staff held against approved posts is shown in table 3.

Table 3. Occupational grouping of General Service



Administrative/Finance/ Personnel/Research Assistants	117
Secretaries/Typists	145
Clerks	45
Telex Operators	8
Drivers	15
Messengers	8
	338

a These figures do not include a further 29 General Service staff members employed against temporary assistance funds, 11 financed by the Regular Budget, 7 from PPSC and 11 from trust funds etc.

7. UNEP has maintained the general level of its work programme with a lower level of Professional staff by redistributing tasks previously undertaken by Professionals to staff in the General Service categories. This has been an important component of the Executive Director's cost-saving measures.

8. UNEP is committed to increased support for office automation including electronic data processing and information systems. During 1985, considerable emphasis was placed on enhancing the use of modern technology in order to achieve greater work productivity with the limited manpower resources. Micro-computers were introduced in 1985 and UNEP staff at all levels were given training in the use of computers and word-processors so that the equipment would be used to the maximum. During the year under review, the number of electronic data processing terminals was increased from 30 to 45 and the number of printers from 10 to 18.

9. The distinction between the small core secretariat financed out of the regular budget and the programme support secretariat financed from the Environment Fund as established at Stockholm has become difficult to uphold in practice. The UNEP staff members have a contract of service either with UNEP or with the United Nations, while serving with UNEP. Their functions mostly involve duties covering the broad mandate of UNEP and cannot easily be separated into those which are related to the programme activities and those which are not. However, a broad picture of the distribution of functions among the 174 Professional staff members occupying posts on 31 December 1985 is given in table 4, with the corresponding figures for 1984.

Table 4. Distribution of Professional staff by function

	Number of staff[a]	
	1984	1985
Senior management	4	4
Regional and liaison offices/external relations	23	22
Development of programmes	44	40
Project staff	33	33
Fund Management/Clearing-house	15	16
Information	11	13
Conference/translation services	16	15
Administration/Finance, etc.	31	29
	177	172[b]

a Excluding one post loaned to UNCHS.

b Excluding 2 professionals charged to temporary assistance funds, one in translation services and one, an architect, in administration.

10. It is the Executive Director's considered view that the Environment Fund still carries a disproportionate share of the secretariat costs. In fact it still carries a number of staff whose functions are a legitimate responsibility of the regular budget. The Executive Director will therefore continue to seek opportunities to secure further transfers of posts from the programme and programme support costs budget to the regular budget of the United Nations.

EXPENDITURE ADMINISTERED BY THE SECRETARIAT

11. The total expenditure administered by UNEP has risen from approximately $6 million in 1973 to a peak of $45.5 million in 1985, reflecting the increasing importance of trust fund programmes in the work of UNEP. An analysis of the source of financing of the expenditure in 1983, 1984 and 1985 is set out in table 5.

Table 5: Expenditure, by source of financing, administered by UNEP

	1983	1984 ($ Million)	1985
Regular budget	5.2	5.1	4.9
Programme and programme support costs	9.5	10.2	10.1
Fund programme activities	24.9	16.9	23.5
Trust fund activities	3.9	4.5	5.2
Special account trust funds	0.3	0.4	0.6
Counterpart finance	1.2	1.3	1.2
Revolving Fund (Information)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
	45.0	38.4	45.5

12. Stringent economy in all programmes was imposed throughout the year in view of the financial situation facing the organization and the Governing Council's concern about the level of administrative costs compared with the level of voluntary contributions. Although the PPSC budget cannot be considered as representing the administrative costs of the organization, it is worth noting that PPSC costs in 1985 were only 6.6 per cent higher than in 1980, and would have been very little higher if the annual contribution to the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office had been excluded from the figures.

13. This result was achieved mainly through a reduction of $310,000 in personnel costs. General operating expenses such as rentals, which are largely non-discretionary and therefore difficult to control, rose by $238,000, and Fellowships and training grants by $34,000. The issue of PPSC costs is discussed further in Chapter V, paragraph 11.

ORGANIZATION

14. There have been no major organizational changes in the Secretariat since publication of the 1984 Annual Report of the Executive Director. The Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme Activity Centre moved from Geneva to Nairobi in September 1985, as planned, and further consideration was given to an organizational restructuring of the

Office of the Programme. No conclusions have been reached on this restructuring by the end of the year, but decisions were expected following completion of the detailed review of the past programme of UNEP undertaken early in 1986.

15. As at 31 December 1985, 72 per cent of the Professional and 79 per cent of the General Service staff were stationed at UNEP headquarters, Nairobi as shown in table 6.

Table 6. UNEP Professional and General Service staff, by duty station

Duty Station	Number of posts 1985	
	Professionals	General Service
Nairobi	124	266[a]
Geneva	13	20
Athens	6	10
Paris	5	6
Lausanne	5	4
New York	4	7
Mexico	4	8
Bangkok	3	6
Bahrain	2	6
Peru	2	–
Washington	1	1
London	1	–
Vienna	1	2
Tunis	1	1
Bonn	–	1
	172	338[a]

a Excluding 2 professionals and 29 staff in the General Service employed in Nairobi as temporary assistance as at 31 December 1985.

16. Under authority delegated by the General Assembly, the Executive Director supervised the completion of the construction of the United Nations Office at Nairobi on the Gigiri site and the day to day administration of the complex has now been assumed by the United Nations Common Services Unit. A visitors' pavillion has been constructed and arrangements were in hand at the end of the year for it to be run by the United Nations Information Centre on behalf of all the organizations based at Gigiri.

17. With the transfer of the UNESCO offices from downtown Nairobi to Gigiri, United Nations staff members occupying the United Nations Office at Nairobi as at 31 December 1985 totalled 910, of whom 421 were UNEP staff members, representing 78 per cent of total UNEP staff.

RECRUITMENT AND PERSONNEL

18. An analysis by nationality of the 172 Professional staff members occupying posts in UNEP as at 31 December 1985 is set out in annex II to the present report. The Executive Director has continued his policy of endeavouring to maintain overall geographical distribution of staff in UNEP in accordance with General Assembly resolutions, both for regular budget posts strictly subject to geographical distribution and posts funded from other sources. The representation of women continues to be an important concern of the Executive Director. As at 31 December 1985 the percentage of women in Professional Posts in UNEP has been maintained at 20 against a United Nations target of 25.

19. In light of the financial constraints on UNEP the Executive Director continued to require a very high standard of performance from staff in all categories as a criterion for extending appointments.

20. In 1985, 37 Professional staff left the organization: two were transfered to other United Nations organizations, four retired, five left on completion of their project assignments, 14 resigned, and 12 contracts were not renewed.

21. No progress was made in recruiting candidates from unrepresented countries in spite of determined efforts by the Executive Director. All such countries were advised that specific vacancies had been set aside for recruitment from unrepresented countries but only four countries were able to nominate candidates and those were from under-represented rather than unrepresented countries.

Annex I

MEMBER STATES OF THE UNEP GOVERNING COUNCIL

A. *Member States during 1985*

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Cameroon
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Côte d'Ivoire
Finland
France
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Haiti
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Lesotho
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Malaysia
Malta
Mexico
Nepal
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Ukrainian SSR
USSR
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Zaire

B. *Member States during 1986* *

Algeria	Malta
Argentina	Mexico
Australia	Nepal
Austria	Netherlands
Barbados	Niger
Belgium	Nigeria
Botswana	Norway
Brazil	Oman
Bulgaria	Panama
Canada	Papua New Guinea
Chile	Poland
China	Rwanda
Colombia	Sri Lanka
Congo	Sudan
Denmark	Swaziland
France	Syrian Arab Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of	Thailand
Ghana	Togo
Haiti	Tunisia
India	Turkey
Indonesia	Uganda
Jamaica	Ukrainian SSR
Japan	USSR
Jordan	United Kingdom
Kenya	United States
Kuwait	Venezuela
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Zaire
Malaysia	Zambia

* As the terms of office of Hungary and Yugoslavia expired on 31 December 1985, it was announced that further consultations were needed with regard to the election of two Eastern European States to the Governing Council. It is understood that the election of the two Eastern European States will take place at the resumed fortieth session of the General Assembly in 1986. Meanwhile, the secretariat has been informed that the Eastern European Group has nominated Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Annex II

DISTRIBUTION OF UNEP STAFF IN THE PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY AND ABOVE BY REGION, NATIONALITY AND LEVEL AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1984 [a]

Region and country of nationality	Occupied posts subject to geographical distribution	Number	Occupied posts not subject to geographical distribution [b]	Number	Total
Asian States					
Afghanistan	–	–	1 P-4	1	1
Bangladesh	–	–	1 D-2	1	1
Burma	1 D-1	1	–	–	1
China	1 P-3	1	1 D-1, 1 P-4, 1 P-2	3	4
Democratic Yemen	1 P-5	1	–	–	1
India	1 D-2	1	1 P-5, 2 P-4	3	4
Japan	1 D-1, 1 P-2	2	2 P-5, 3 P-2	5	7
Jordan	–	–	1 P-5	1	1
Lebanon	–	–	1 P-3	1	1
Pakistan	1 P-5	1	1 P-3	1	2
Philippines	–	–	1 P-4	1	1
Sri Lanka	–	–	1 P-4	1	1
Syrian Arab Republic	–	–	1 L-5	1	1
Turkey	–	–	1 P-2	1	1
Viet Nam	–	–	1 P-2	1	1
Yemen	–	–	1 D-1, 1 P-1	2	2
SUBTOTAL		7		23	30
Eastern European States					
Czechoslovakia	–	–	1 P-4	1	1
Hungary	–	–	1 P-5	1	1
Poland	1 P-5, 1 P-4	2	–	–	2
USSR	1 ASG, 1 P-4	2	5 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2	8	10
Yugoslavia	–	–	1 D-2, 1 P-5	2	2
SUBTOTAL		4		12	16

Region and country of nationality	Occupied posts subject to geographical distribution	Number	Occupied posts not subject to geographical distribution [b]	Number	Total
Western European and other states					
Australia	–	–	1 D-1, 1 P-4	2	2
Austria	–	–	1 P-3	1	1
Belgium	–	–	2 P-4	2	2
Canada	–	–	2 P-5, 1 P-3, 1 P-2	4	4
Denmark	1 P-3	1	1 P-2, 1 P-1	2	3
Finland	–	–	1 D-1, 1 P-2,	2	2
France	2 P-4	2	1 D-2, 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-3, 1 P-2	5	7
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-3	3	1 ASG, 1 P-5, 1 P-3, 3 P-2	6	9
Greece	1 P-5, 1 FS-5 [a]	2	–	–	2
Iceland	–	–	1 P-4	1	1
Ireland	1 FS-5	1	2 P-3, 1 P-2	3	4
Italy	1 D-1	1	1 D-2, 2 P-4, 1 P-3	4	5
Netherlands	–	–	1 D-2, 1 P-3, 1 P-2	3	3
New Zealand	–	–	1 P-2	1	1
Norway	–	–	1 P-2	1	1
Spain	–	–	1 P-3	1	1
Sweden	1 P-4	1	1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2	3	4
Switzerland	–	–	1 P-4, 1 P-1	2	2
United Kingdom	1 P-5, 1 P-4 1 P-2	3	1 D-2, 1 D-1, 1P-5, 1 P-4, 3 P-3	7	10
United States of America	1 ASG, 1 P-5, 1 P-3	3	1 D-1, 5 P-5, 1 P-3	7	10
SUBTOTAL		17		57	74
Latin American States					
Argentina	–	–	2 P-3	2	2
Brazil	1 D-2	1	–	–	1
Chile	1 FS-3 [a]	1	2 P-5, 1 P-4	3	4
Colombia	–	–	1 P-5	1	1
Dominican Republic	–	–	1 P-3	1	1
Guatemala	–	–	1 P-4	1	1
Guyana	–	–	1 P-4	1	1
Haiti	1 P-2	1	–	–	1
Jamaica	–	–	1 D-2, 1 P-2	2	2
Panama	1 P-4	1	–	–	1
Peru	–	–	1 D-2	1	1
SUBTOTAL		4		12	16

Region and country of nationality	Occupied posts subject to geographical distribution	Number	Occupied posts not subject to geographical distribution [b]	Number	Total
African States					
Algeria	–	–	1 P-1	1	1
Egypt	1 USG, 1 P-5	2	1 P-4	1	3
Ethiopia	1 FS-3 *	1	1 P-5	1	2
Gambia	–	–	1 P-4	1	1
Kenya	1 D-2	1	1 P-5, 2 P-3, 1 P-2, 4 P-1	8	9
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1 D-1	1	1 P-4, 1 P-3	2	3
Mali	–	–	1 D-1	1	1
Morocco	–	–	1 P-3	1	1
Mozambique	–	–	1 P-3	1	1
Rwanda	–	–	1 P-4	1	1
Seychelles	–	–	1 D-1	1	1
Somalia	–	–	1 P-5	1	1
Sudan	–	–	1 D-2, 1 P-3	2	2
Swaziland	–	–	1 P-5	1	1
Tunisia	–	–	1 P-4, 1 P-3	2	2
Uganda	1 P-5	1	1 P-5, 1 P-3	2	3
United Republic of Tanzania	–	–	1 P-3, 1 P-2	2	2
Zaire	–	–	1 P-4	1	1
SUBTOTAL		6		30	36
TOTAL		38		134	172

a The breakdown by region and country in the present annex does not correspond to that of the United Nations. As membership in the Governing Council is distributed among the five regions listed in General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), it was decided to present this list in terms of the same regional groupings.

b This includes staff on regular budget temporary posts and Fund posts, and all language staff.

* Field service staff.

Annex III

PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS ISSUED IN 1985

A. PRINTED PUBLICATIONS

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
	Integrated approach to environment and development, and integration of environment into development co-operation activities (Budget sublines 2101 and 2102)		
Guidelines to Environment Impact Assessment in Developing Countries	UNEP	UNEP	E
Environmental Aspects of the Activities of Transnational Corporations: A Survey	UN Centre on Transnational Corporations	UNEP	E
	Energy (Budget subline 2103)		
Integrated Rural Energy Planning	Butterworths	UNEP/International Society for Ecological Modelling (ISEM)	E
	Industry and transportation (Budget subline 2104)		
Environmental Guidelines for the Diesel Vehicle	UNEP	UNEP	E
Guidelines for the Environmental Management of Alumina Production	UNEP	UNEP	E
Pollution Abatement and Control Technology (PACT) Publication for the Pulp and Paper Industry	UNEP	UNEP	E
Low and Non-Waste Technologies	UNEP	UNEP	E
Guidelines on Risk Management and Accident Prevention in the Chemical Industry	UNEP	UNEP	F

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
	Industry and Environment - review:		
Vol. 6, No. 3: "Energy and resource conservation in the aluminium industry"	UNEP	UNEP	S
Vol. 6, No. 4: "The Chemical Industry and the Environment"	UNEP	UNEP	FS
Special Issue No. 4: "Industrial Hazardous Waste Management"	UNEP	UNEP	S
Vol. 7, No. 1: "Tourism and the Environment"	UNEP	UNEP	FS
Vol. 7, No. 2: "Environmentally-sound technology for industry"	UNEP	UNEP	S
Vol. 7, No. 3: "Control, consultation or incentives for industrial environmental management?"	UNEP	UNEP	FS
Vol. 7, No. 4: "Environmental aspects of the direct reduction route to steel making"	UNEP	UNEP	ES
Special Issue No. 5: "World Industry Conference on Environmental Management (WICEM) — Outcome and Reactions"	UNEP	UNEP	F
Vol. 8, No. 1: "Environmental aspects of mining and ore-dressing of non-ferrous metals"	UNEP	UNEP	E
Vol. 8, No. 2: "Environmental Management in oil refineries and terminals"	UNEP	UNEP	E
Vol. 8, No. 3: "Agrochemical and their impact on the environment"	UNEP	UNEP	E

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
	Environmental Law and its application (Budget subline 2105)		
Environmental Law Guidelines and Principles Series:			
No.1 — Stockholm Declaration	UNEP	UNEP	ACEFRS
No.2 — Shared Natural Resources	UNEP	UNEP	ACEFRS
No.3 — Weather Modification	UNEP	UNEP	ACEFRS
No.4 — Offshore Mining and Drilling	UNEP	UNEP	ACEFRS
No.5 — World Charter for Nature	UNEP	UNEP	ACEFRS
No.6 — Banned and Severely Restricted Chemicals	UNEP	UNEP	ACEFRS
No.7 — Marine Pollution from Land-based Sources	UNEP	UNEP	ACEFRS
Environmental Law in UNEP	UNEP	UNEP	ACEFRS
Montevideo Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law	UNEP	UNEP	ACEFRS
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	UNEP	UNEP	ACEFRS
	Environmental education and training (Budget sublines 3101 and 3102)		
Connect, vol. X, Nos. 1,2,3	UNESCO	UNEP/ UNESCO	AEF
The International Environmental Education Programme booklet KNOW HOW	UNESCO	UNEP/ UNESCO	EFS
Environmental education: module for pre-service training of social science teachers and supervisors for secondary schools. Environmental Education Series No. 9	UNESCO	UNEP/ UNESCO	E
Environmental education: module for in-service training of social science teachers and supervisors for secondary schools. Environmental Education Series No. 10	UNESCO	UNEP/ UNESCO	E
A guide on environmental values education. Environmental Education. Series No. 13	UNESCO	UNEP/ UNESCO	E

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
Interdisciplinary approaches in environmental education. Environmental Education Series No. 14	UNESCO	UNEP/ UNESCO	EF
Vers une pédagogie de solution de problèmes en éducation relative à l'environnement. Environmental Education Series No. 15	UNESCO	UNEP/ UNESCO	F
Répertoire international de périodiques sur l'éducation relative à l'environnement. Environmental Education Series No. 16	UNESCO	UNEP/ UNESCO	F
A comparative survey of the incorporation of environmental education into school curricula. Environmental Education Series No. 17	UNESCO	UNEP/ UNESCO	E
Environmental Management Training	ILO	UNEP/ILO	E
Living in the Environment: A source book for environmental education	UNESCO	UNEP/ UNESCO	E
	Public information (Budget subline 3103)		
Six issues of *UNEP News*	UNEP	UNEP	EFS
Conserving the future	UNEP	UNEP	EFS
Environment: A Dialogue Among Nations	UNEP	UNEP	EFS
Radiation: Doses, Effects, Risks	UNEP	UNEP	E
	INFOTERRA (Budget subline 3104)		
International Directory of Sources, 1985 Vols. A-D	UNEP	UNEP	EFS

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
Index of Sources (Cumulative) Vols. A-C, January 1985 Vols. A-D, September 1985	UNEP	UNEP	EFS
INFOTERRA Bulletin, Vol. VII, Nos. 1-6	UNEP	UNEP	EFS
	Data and the state of the environment (Budget subline 3105)		
Guidelines for the preparation of national state-of-the-environment reports (with special reference to developing countries)	UNEP	UNEP	E
Environmental Refugees	UNEP	UNEP	E
	Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) (Budget subline 4101)		
Satellite remote sensing of total herbaceous biomass production in the Senegalese Sahel: 1980-1984	FAO/UNEP	UNEP	E
Urban air pollution worldwide	MARC	UNEP/WHO	E
Water Quality Bulletin, vol. 10, Nos. 2 and 3	WHO	UNEP	E
Analytical quality control guidelines for water laboratories	WHO	UNEP/WHO/ UNESCO/WMO	E
Guidelines for the study of dietary intakes of chemical contaminants	WHO	UNEP/WHO/FAO	ES
Human exposure to suspended particulate matter in Beijing, People's Republic of China	WHO	UNEP/WHO	E
Assessment of human exposure to lead: Comparison between Belgium, Malta, Mexico and Sweden	Karolinska Institute, Stockholm	UNEP/WHO	E
The global climate system: A critical review of climate system during 1982-1984	WMO	UNEP/WMO	E
BAPMoN Newsletter, vol. 1, No. 1	WMO	UNEP/WMO	E
Manual for BAPMoN Station Operations	WMO	UNEP/WMO	E

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
Threatened Swallowtail Butterflies of the World	IUCN	UNEP	E
Threatened Birds of Africa and Related Islands	IUCN	UNEP	E
Environmental Profile of Madagascar	IUCN	UNEP/IUCN	E
A Directory of Crocodilian Farming Operations	IUCN	UNEP/IUCN	EFS
Global atmospheric background monitoring for selected environmental parameters — BAPMoN data for 1981, vol. II	EPA	UNEP/WMO	E
World Climate Data Programme *Climate System Monitoring* (CSM) Nos. 8-16	WMO	UNEP/WMO	E
	Outer limits, research and assessment (Budget subline 4102)		
Transport of carbon and minerals in major world rivers, part 3	SCOPE/UNEP Carbon Unit	SCOPE/UNEP	E
Techniques in Bioproductivity and Photosynthesis, (2 vols.)	Pergamon Press	King's College/ UNEP	E
Photosynthesis in relation to Plant Production in Terrestrial Environments	Tycooly	UNEP	E
	Global marine environment (Budget subline 5101)		
Determination of Total Arsenic in Selected Marine Organisms by Hydride Generation Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies, No. 9	UNEP	UNEP/FAO/ IAEA	E

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
Determination of DDIs and PCBs in Selected Marine Organisms by Packed Column Gas Chromatography. Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies, No. 14/Rev. 1	UNEP	UNEP/FAO/ IOC	E
Monitoring of Tar on Marine Beaches. Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies, No. 15 (Draft)	UNEP	UNEP/IOC/ IAEA	E
Determination of Mercury in Estuarine Waters and Suspended Sediments by Cold Vapour Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies, No. 19 (Draft)	UNEP	UNEP/IOC/ IAEA	E
Determination of Total Coliforms in Sea-water by Multiple Test Tube (MPN) Method. Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies, No. 21	UNEP	UNEP/WHO/ IAEA	E
Determination of Total Coliforms in Sea-water by Multiple Test Tube (MPN) Method. Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies, No. 21	UNEP	UNEP/WHO/ IAEA	E
Determination of Faecal Streptococci in Sea-water by Multiple Test Tube (MPN) Method. Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies, No. 23	UNEP	UNEP/WHO/ IAEA	E
Sampling of Aerosols and Wet Precipitation for Analysis of Chemical Pollutants. Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies, No. 24 (Draft)	UNEP	UNEP/WHO	E
Determination of Total Mercury in Marine Sediments and Suspended Solids by Cold Vapour Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies, No. 26 (Draft)	UNEP	UNEP/IAEA	E

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
Determination of Total Cadmium in Marine Sediments by Flameless Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies, No. 27 (Draft)	UNEP	UNEP/IAEA	E
Determination of Total Chromium in Marine Sediments by Flameless Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies, No. 31 (Draft)	UNEP	UNEP/IAEA	E
Determination of Total Cobalt in Marine Sediments by Flameless Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies, No. 32 (Draft)	UNEP	UNEP/IAEA	E
Determination of Total Copper in Marine Sediments by Flameless Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies, No. 33 (Draft)	UNEP	UNEP/IAEA	E
Determination of Total Lead in Marine Sediments by Flameless Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies, No. 34 (Draft)	UNEP	UNEP/IAEA	E
Determination of Total Nickel in Marine Sediments by Flameless Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies, No. 35 (Draft)	UNEP	UNEP/IAEA	E
Determination of Total Vanadium in Marine Sediments by Flameless Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies, No. 36 C (Draft)	UNEP	UNEP/IOC/ IAEA	E
Cadmium, lead and tin in the marine environment. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 56	UNEP	UNEP/IMO/ FAO/UNESCO/ WMO/IAEA/UN	E
Atmospheric Transport of Contaminants into the Mediterranean Regions. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 68	UNEP	UNEP	E

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
Bibliography of the Marine Environment: Mediterranean	FAO/UNEP	UNEP/FAO	E
Bibliography of Marine Environmental Centres: Mediterranean	FAO/UNEP	UNEP/FAO	E
Bibliography of Marine Environmental Centres: Indian Ocean and Antarctic	FAO/UNEP	UNEP/FAO	E
Bibliography of Marine Environmental Centres: Caribbean	FAO/UNEP	UNEP/FAO	E
Bibliography of Environmental Education: Caribbean	FAO/UNEP	UNEP/FAO	E
Bibliography of Marine Environmental Centres: South Pacific	FAO/UNEP	UNEP/FAO	E
	Regional seas (Budget subline 5102)		
UNEP Regional Seas Programme: Legislative Authority. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 17	UNEP	UNEP	E
UNEP Oceans Programme: Compendium of Projects. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 19/Rev. 2	UNEP	UNEP	E
UNEP Regional Seas Programme in Latin America and the Wider Caribbean. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 22/Rev. 2	UNEP	UNEP	EFS
Contingency Planning for Emergencies associated with Industrial Installations in the West and Central African Region. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 54	UNEP	UNEP/UNIDO	E

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
Oil Spills and Shoreline Clean-up on the Coasts of the Eastern African Region. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 57	UNEP	UNEP/IMO	E
Co-operative Programmes Sponsored by UNEP for the Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment in the Wider Indian Ocean Region. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 58	UNEP	UNEP	E
Environmental Problems of the Marine and Coastal Area of India: National Report. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 59	UNEP	UNEP	E
Management and Conservation of Renewable Marine Resources in the Indian Ocean Region: Overview. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 60	UNEP	UNEP/IUCN	E
Action Plan for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 61	UNEP	UNEP	EF
Management and Conservation of Renewable Marine Resources in the South Asian Seas Region. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 62	UNEP	UNEP/IUCN	E
Management and Conservation of Renewable Marine Resources in the Kuwait Action Plan region. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 63	UNEP	UNEP/IUCN	E
Management and Conservation of Renewable Marine Resources in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Region. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 64	UNEP	UNEP/IUCN	E

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
Management and Conservation of Renewable Marine Resources in the East Asian Seas Region. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 65	UNEP	UNEP/IUCN	E
Management and Conservation of Renewable Marine Resources in the Eastern African Region. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 66	UNEP	UNEP/IUCN	EF
Coastal Erosion in West and Central Africa. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 67	UNEP	UNEP/UN	EF
Environment and Resources in the Pacific. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 69	UNEP	UNEP	E
Proceedings of the Symposium/ Workshop on Oceanographic Modelling of the Kuwait Action Plan Region. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 70	UNEP	UNESCO/ROPME/ UPM/UNEP	E
An Ecological Study of the Rocky Shores on the Southern Coast of Oman. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 71	UNEP	IUCN/ROPME/ UNEP	E
An Ecological Study for the Sites on the Coast of Bahrain. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 72	UNEP	IUCN/ROPME UNEP	E
Ecological Interactions between Tropical Coastal Ecosystems. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 73	SPC/SPEC/ UNEP	ESCAP/UNEP	E
	Mediterranean Action Plan		
General principles for the progressive implementation of the Protocol on Land-based sources	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
Programmes and measures for the elimination of pollution from land-based sources by substances listed in Annex I to the Protocol	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
Programmes and measures for limiting the pollution from land-based sources by substances or sources listed in Annex II to the Protocol	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
Draft recommendations for the formulation of common guidelines, standards and criteria in terms of Article 7 of the Protocol	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
Draft guidelines for the issue of authorizations for the discharge of liquid wastes in the Mediterranean	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
Draft guidelines for the computations concerning marine outfall systems for liquid effluents	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
Environmental capacity, an approach to marine pollution prevention: Report of the GESAMP Working Group on the Methodologies and Guidelines for the Assessment of the Impact of Pollutants on the marine environment	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	E
The First Ten Years of the Mediterranean Action Plan — A Critical Review	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
Principles, methodologies and guidelines for the protection of the marine environment against pollution from land-based sources	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	E
The United Nations Law of the Sea Convention and the regional legal instrument for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
List of alerts and accidents recorded at the Regional Oil Combating Centre between August 1977 and December 1984	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
Proposed monitoring and research activities during 1986 and 1987 and related budget requirements	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
Assessment of the present state of microbial pollution in the Mediterranean Sea and proposed control measures	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
Assessment of the present state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by petroleum hydrocarbons	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
Regional Activity Centres of the Mediterranean Action Plan — their status and functions	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
	Living marine resources (Budget subline 5103)		
Marine Mammals: Global Plan of Action and Annex. Regional Seas Reports and Studies, No. 55	UNEP	FAO/IUCN/IWC/ UNEP	EFS
	Water (Budget line 52)		
Large Scale Water Transfers: Emerging Environmental and Social Experiences	UNEP/Tycooly	UNEP	E
	Other ecosystems (Budget subline 6103)		
International Co-operative Programme for Forest Damage Monitoring	UNESCO/ECOSOC/ ECE	UNEP/ECE	EFS
	Management of agricultural chemicals and residues (Budget subline 6104)		
UNEP/WHO Guidelines on small slaughterhouses and meat hygiene for developing countries	WHO	UNEP/WHO	E
FAO/UNEP/WHO Guidelines for surveillance, prevention and control of echinococcosis/ hydatidosis	WHO	FAO/UNEP/WHO	AE

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
	Wildlife and protected areas (Budget subline 6105)		
Conservation, science and society: Contributions to the first International Biosphere Reserves Congress	UNEP/UNESCO/ UNEPCOM	UNEP	EFRS
Nature and Resources Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves	UNEP/UNESCO	UNEP	E
Proceedings of the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CITES Convention	UNEP	UNEP/CITES Trust Fund	EFS
Identification Manual for Endangered Species	UNEP	UNEP/CITES Trust Fund	EF
Ivory Trade Control Procedures: The CITES secretariat manual on the practical implementation of resolution Conf. 5.12	UNEP	UNEP/CITES Trust Fund	E
The International Primate Trade	TRAFFIC-USA	TRAFFIC-USA/ IUCN/UNEP	E
Directory of CITES Management and Scientific Authorities	UNEP	UNEP/CITES Trust Fund	EFS
Traffic Bulletin, vol. VII, Nos. 1-4	Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit/UNEP	UNEP/CITES Trust Fund/People's Trust for Endangered Species	E
Proceedings of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	UNEP	UNEP	EFS
Proceedings of the Second Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Wetlands Convention	IUCN	Governments of the Netherlands and the United States/ IUCN/UNEP/ UNESCO	EF
The Great Gobi National Park — A Refuge for Rare Animals of Central Asia Deserts	UNEP/Government of Mongolia/ UNEPCOM	UNEP	EF
Great Gobi National Park Master Plan — Volumes 1 and 2	UNEP/Government of Mongolia/ UNEPCOM	UNEP	ER

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
UNEP/FAO expert consultation: The Przewalski horse and restoration to its natural habitat in Mongolia	UNEP/FAO	UNEP	ER
Manual on Vicuna Management Field Techniques	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN	E
Conserving Asia's Natural Heritage: The Planning and Management of Protected Areas in the Indomalayan Realm	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN/WWF	E
Proceedings of Third South Pacific Parks Conference	SPREP/UNEP/ IUCN/WWF	UNEP/IUCN/ SPREP/WWF	E
Afrotropical Protected Area Systems Review	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN	E
Indomalayan Protected Area Systems Review	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN	E
Conservation of Islands in the Southern Ocean: A Review of the Protected Areas of Insulantarctica	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN	E
Oceanian/Antarctic Protected Area Systems Review	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN	E
The Corbett Action Plan for Protected Areas of the Indomalayan Realm	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN	E
Proceedings of Himalaya-Hindukush Workshop	ICIMOD	UNEP/IUCN	E
Action Plan for African Primate Conservation	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN	E
Primate Action Plan for Madagascar	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN	EF
African Elephant and Rhino Action Plan	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN	E
Polar Bear Action Plan	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN	E
Asian Elephant and Rhino Action Plan	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN	E

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
Asian Elephants and Rhinos — A Time for Decision	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN	E
Species Conservation Sourcebook	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN	E
Polar Bear: Proceedings of the ninth Working Meeting	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN	E
Directory of Indomalayan Protected Areas	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN	E
Directory of Protected Areas in Oceania	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN	E
Directory of African Wetlands of International Importance	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN	E
Parks, vol. IO, Nos. 1-4	United States National Park Service	UNEP/IUCN/FAO/ UNESCO/ Parks Canada/ Government of New Zealand/ United States National Park Service/WWF	E
IUCN Species Survival Commission *Newsletter*, Nos. 5 and 6	IUCN	UNEP/IUCN/WWF	E
	Genetic resources (Budget subline 6106)		
Biological Nitrogen Fixation in Africa: Proceedings of the First Conference of the African Association for Biological Nitrogen Fixation (AABNF)	Nairobi MIRCEN	UNEP/FAO/ UNDP/International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	E
Needs and Specifications for an International Microbial Strain Data Network	UNEP	UNEP	E
MIRCEN News, No. 7	UNESCO	UNEP/UNESCO	E
A Guide to *In Situ* Conservation of Genetic Resources of Tropical Woody Species	FAO	UNEP/FAO	E

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
FAO/UNEP project on conservation of forest genetic resources: Final report	FAO	FAO/UNEP	E
Animal Genetic Resources Information, No. 1/85	FAO	FAO/UNEP	E
Manual for Training Courses on the Animal Genetic Resources Conservation and Management, vols. I and II	Hungarian University of Veterinary Science	UNEP/FAO	E
Animal Genetic Resources in Africa — High Potential and Endangered Livestock	OAU/IBAR	FAO/UNEP/IBAR	E
Animal Genetic Resources Conservation and Management: FAO/UNEP expert consultation on methodology for data banks	FAO	FAO/UNEP	EF
	Arid and semi-arid lands ecosystems and desertification (Budget line 62)		
Desertification Control Bulletin, No. 12	UNEP	UNEP	E
Desertification Control in Africa: Vol. I — Actions Vol. II- Directory of Institutions (Second edition)	UNEP	UNEP	EF
Research and Training for Desertification Control: The United Nations Efforts	UNEP	UNEP	E
Voices from the Desert	UNEP	UNEP	E
	Environmental health (Budget subline 7101)		
Environmental Health Criteria, No. 43: Chlordecone	WHO	UNEP/ILO/WHO	E
Environmental Health Criteria, No. 44: Mirex	WHO	UNEP/ILO/WHO	E

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
Environmental Health Criteria, No. 45: Camphechlor	WHO	UNEP/ILO/WHO	E
Environmental Health Criteria, No. 46: Guidelines for the study of genetic effects in human populations	WHO	UNEP/ILO/WHO	E
Environmental Health Criteria, No. 47: Summary report on the evaluation of short-term tests for carcinogens	WHO	UNEP/ILO/WHO	E
Environmental Health Criteria, No. 48: Dimethyl Sulfate	WHO	UNEP/ILO/WHO	E
Environmental Health Criteria, No. 49: Acrylamide	WHO	UNEP/ILO/WHO	E
Environmental Health Criteria, No. 50: Trichloroethylene	WHO	UNEP/ILO/WHO	E
International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC) (Budget subline 7102)			
IRPTC *Bulletin*, vol. 7 Nos. 2 and 3	UNEP	UNEP	EFS
IRPTC *Bulletin*, vol. 7 Nos. 2 and 3	Government of the USSR/UNEP	UNEP	R
Sentinel, vol. 1, No. 3	MARC/UNEP/WHO	UNEP/WHO	EF
Sentinel, vol. 2, Nos. 1 and 2	MARC/UNEP/WHO	UNEP/WHO	EF
Data profiles for 500 chemicals (completion/ updating)	UNEP	UNEP	E
Treatment and disposal methods for waste chemicals	UNEP	UNEP/Commission of the European Communities	E
IRPTC brochure	UNEP	UNEP	FS
Principles of Pesticides Toxicology (monograph translated from Russian)	Government of the USSR/UNEP	UNEP	E

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
Scientific Review of Soviet Literature on Toxicity and Hazards of Chemicals (Nos. 65-94)	Government of the USSR/UNEP	UNEP	ER
Programme of the IRPTC/UNEP International Training Course in Preventive Toxicology: Agrochemicals	Government of the USSR/UNEP	UNEP	ER
	Human settlements (Budget subline 7104)		
Guidelines for waste management and human settlements for protection of the environment	UNEP	UNEP	E
Environmental guidelines for settlements planning and management, vols. I, II and III	UNEP/UNCHS	UNEP/UNCHS	E
	The arms race and the environment (Budget line 81)		
Explosive Remnants of War: Mitigating the Environmental Effects	UNEP/SIPRI	UNEP/SIPRI	E

B. MAJOR STUDIES, PAPERS AND REPORTS

Integrated approach to environment and development, and integration of environment into development co-operation activities (Budget sublines 2101 and 2102)

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
37 papers on experience of India, Japan, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, and United Republic of Tanzania on environmental management for local and regional development	UN Centre for Regional Development	UNEP Centre for Regional Development	E

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
13 papers on experience of Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, and the USSR in methodology and procedure used in conservation/ use of natural resources in development planning of centrally planned economies	UNEPCOM	UNEP	ER
Report of the expert group meeting on interrelationships between people, resources, environment and development in the Himalayan foothills (UNEP/WG.134/8) and background papers from Bhutan, Nepal and India (UNEP/WG.134/4, UNEP/WG.134/5 and UNEP/WG.134/6)	UNEP	UNEP	E
Integrated area development in the humid tropics: The Central Selva of Peru (Study)	OAS	UNEP	ES
Report of the regional seminar on environmental dimensions in development planning (LC/L.357) and 19 background papers	ECLAC	UNEP	ES
The environmental dimension in development planning: main issues in Latin America (LC/L.362)	ECLAC	UNEP	ES
Summary record of the sixth session of the Committee of International Development Institutions on the Environment	UNEP	UNEP	E
	Energy (Budget subline 2103)		
The Environmental Impacts of Exploitation of Oil Shales and Tar Sands. Energy Report Series, ERS-13-85	UNEP	UNEP	E

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
The Environmental Impacts of the Production and use of Energy, Part IV, Phase I — Comparative Data on the Emissions, Residues and Health Hazards of Energy Sources. Energy Report Series, ERS-14-85	UNEP	UNEP	E
The Environmental Impacts of the Production and use of Energy, Part IV, Phase II — Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Environmental Impacts of Commercial Energy Sources and Its Use in Emission Control of Energy Systems. Energy Report Series, ERS-15-85	UNEP/Technical Research Centre of Finland	UNEP/Technical Research Centre of Finland	E
	Environmental law and its application (Budget subline 2105)		
Ad Hoc Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts for the Elaboration of a Global Framework Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer			
Financial implications of the implementation of the Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer: Revised estimates and comments by WMO (UNEP/WG.94/13/Add.1 and Add.2/Rev.1)	UNEP	UNEP	AEFRS
Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protection of the Ozone Layer (UNEP/IG.53/2 and Corr.1)	UNEP	UNEP	ACEFRS
Fifth revised draft Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (UNEP/IG.53/3)	UNEP	UNEP	ACEFRS
Final report of the Working Group (UNEP/IG.53/4)	UNEP	UNEP	ACEFRS
Declarations made at the time of adoption of the Final Act of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protection of the Ozone Layer (UNEP/IG.53/5/Rev.1)	UNEP	UNEP	ACEFRS

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer: Final Act, 1985	UNEP	UNEP	AEFRS
Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on the Protection of the Marine Environment against Pollution from Land-Based Sources			
Draft technical document relating to guidelines/ principles for the protection of the marine environment against pollution from land-based sources (UNEP/WG.120/2 and Add.1)	UNEP	UNEP	AEFRS
Final report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on the Protection of the Marine Environment against Pollution from Land-based Sources (UNEP/WG.120/3)	UNEP	UNEP	AEFRS
Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes			
Survey of programmes and activities of international bodies and organizations relevant to the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes (UNEP/WG.122/2)	UNEP	UNEP	AEFRS
Legislation on the management of hazardous wastes in developing countries (UNEP/WG.122/INF.1)	UNEP	UNEP	AEFRS
Final report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes (UNEP/WG.122/3)	UNEP	UNEP	AEFRS
Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts for the Exchange of Information on Potentially Harmful Chemicals (in particular Pesticides) in International Trade			

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
Implementation of the Provisional Notification Scheme for Banned and Severely Restricted Chemicals (UNEP/WG.112/2)	UNEP	UNEP	AEFRS
Revised draft guidelines for the exchange of information on potentially harmful chemicals in international trade (UNEP/WG.112/3)	UNEP	UNEP	AEFRS
Comparative survey of national notification procedures and legislative definitions (UNEP/WG.112/4)	UNEP	UNEP	AEFRS
Report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts for the Exchange of Information on Potentially Harmful Chemicals (in particular Pesticides) in International Trade (UNEP/WG.112/5)	UNEP	UNEP	AEFRS
	Environmental education and environmental training (Budget sublines 3101 and 3102)		
Report of the ILO/UNEP regional meeting of employers' organizations on the environment and development in Southern/Eastern English-speaking Africa	ILO	UNEP/ILO	E
	Public information (Budget subline 3103)		
Information Folder for the first African Ministerial Conference on the Environment	UNEP	UNEP	AEF
	INFOTERRA (Budget subline 3104)		
Environmental information: the international dimension (consultant study)	UNEP	UNEP	E
	Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) (Budget subline 4101)		
Brochure – Global Resource Information Database	UNEP	UNEP	E

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
Report on a study of the transport of Sahelian particulate matter using sunphotometer observations	WMO	UNEP/WMO	E
Report of the *ad-hoc* consultation on quality assurance procedures for inclusion in the BAPMoN manual	WMO	UNEP/WMO	E
Historical Monitoring. MARC Report No. 31	MARC	UNEP/MARC	E
	Regional seas (Budget subline 5102)		
Report of the seminar on aspects of the prevention of oil pollution in the Mediterranean Sea	UNEP	CONCAWE/E&P FORUM/UNEP	E
Report of the inter-secretariat meeting on Arab regional co-operation for the protection and development of the marine environment and coastal areas resources	UNEP	UNEP	E
Report on the implementation of project WACAF/2	UNEP	UNEP	EF
Report of the fourth meeting of the Monitoring Committee on the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme	UNEP	UNEP	EFS
Progress report on the implementation of the long-term programme for pollution monitoring and research	UNEP	UNEP/FAO/WHO UNESCO/IOC/ IAEA	E
Final Act of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region	UNEP	UNEP	EF

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
Report of the fourth ordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related protocols	UNEP	UNEP	E
Report on the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea	UNEP	UNEP	E
Report of the consultative meeting on the protection of marine living resources	UNEP	UNEP	E
Final report of the Second Inter-governmental Meeting on the Action Plan for the Protection of Marine Environment and Coastal areas of the South-East Pacific	UNEP	UNEP/CPPS	ES
Report on the implementation of the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft and recommendations for future action	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
Reports on the legal and/or administrative measures taken by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention relevant to the proposed interim environmental quality criteria for mercury in seafood and for coastal recreational waters, shellfish and shellfish-growing waters	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	E
Harmonization and co-ordination of Blue Plan and Priority Actions Programme Activities in the 1985-1987 period	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
Progress Report on the Priority Actions Programme covering the period between January and April 1985	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
Report of a working meeting of experts on the Priority Action "Water Resources Development for Islands and Isolated Coastal Areas"	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
Report of a working meeting of experts on the Priority Action "Integrated Planning and Management of Coastal Zones"	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	E
Minutes of the third meeting of the Steering Committee for the Blue Plan	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
Report of the consultation on data processing requirements for the Mediterranean Action Plan	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
Report of a working meeting of experts on the Priority Action "Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Historic Settlements"	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
Report of the meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (Tunis, 21-22 March 1985)	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
Report of the Working Meeting of experts on the Priority Action "Land-use Planning in Mediterranean Earthquake Zones"	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
Report of the Meeting of Directors of United Nations Information Centres on the Mediterranean Action Plan	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
Report of the Joint Meeting of National Focal Points for the Blue Plan and the Priority Actions Programme	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
Report of the third meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation for MED POL	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
Report of the meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Athens, 14-15 June 1985)	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
Report of the Blue Plan Steering Committee Meeting (Sophia Antipolis, 3-4 July 1985)	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
Final Report of the consultation on data processing requirements for MAP	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
BLUE PLAN Progress Report — First Term 1985	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
Report of the Working Meeting of UNCHS, UNDRO and PAP Representatives on a co-operative programme for seismic risk reduction in the Mediterranean Region	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	E
Report of the seminar on land-use planning in Mediterranean Earthquake zones	UNEP	Mediterranean Trust Fund	EF
	Living marine resources (Budget subline 5103)		
Report of the first consultative meeting on the protection of marine living resources	UNEP	UNEP	E
Report of the second consultative meeting on the protection of marine living resources	UNEP	UNEP	E
	Water (Budget line 52)		
Proceedings of International Seminar on the Environmental Impact and Assessment of Water Resources Projects, vols. I and II	Water Resources Development Training Centre, (WRDTC), India	UNEP/Government of India	E
Environmentally sound management of fresh water resources	UNEP	UNEP/IWRA	E
Environmentally sound management of water resources projects	UNEP	UNEP/WRDTC	E

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
Diagnostic study on the present state of the ecology and the environment of the Zambezi river system	UNEP in co-operation with the basin Governments	UNEP	E
	Management of agricultural chemicals and residues (Budget subline 6104)		
Report of the twelfth session of the FAO/UNEP Panel of Experts on Integrated Pest Control	FAO	FAO/UNEP	E
Report of the second session of the Project Steering Committee for the Latin American Inter-Country Programme on the Development and Application of Integrated Pest Control in Cotton Growing	FAO	UNEP	E
Report of the third session of the Project Steering Committee for the African Inter-Country Programme on the Development and Application of Integrated Pest Control in Cotton Growing	FAO	FAO/UNEP	E
Report of the fourth international meeting on Perception and Management of Pests and Pesticides (PMPP)	PMPP Secretariat, Open University, United Kingdom	UNEP	E
	Wildlife and protected areas (Budget subline 6105)		
Establishment of African ivory export quotas associated control procedures	UNEP	UNEP/CITES Trust Fund	EFS
The World Trade in Raw Ivory, 1983 and 1984	Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit	UNEP/CITES Trust Fund	E

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
	Genetic resources (Budget subline 6106)		
Integrated coffee processing technology: Case-studies on emerging technologies	Guatemala MIRCEN	UNEP	E
Methodology on data banks for animal genetic resources	FAO	FAO/UNEP	E
Monograph on the animal genetic resources of the USSR	FAO/UNEPCOM	FAO/UNEP/ UNEPCOM	ER
	Arid and semi-arid lands ecosystems and desertification (Budget line 62)		
Forestry in UNEP: Integrated programme to combat desertification	UNEP	UNEP	E
Report of the fifth session of the Consultative Group for Desertification Control	UNEP	UNEP	EFS
Report of the first *ad hoc* meeting of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Desertification	UNEP	UNEP	E
Report of the twelfth meeting of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Desertification	UNEP	UNEP	E
Cultivating climatically marginal lands: agricultural drought follows the plough	UNEP	UNEP	E
Prevention of encroachment on arable land — UNEP activities	UNEP	UNEP	E
Afforestation in integrated programme to combat desertification	UNEP	UNEP	E

Title	Produced by	Financed by	Languages
Effects on health of ecological alterations resulting from desertification	UNEP	UNEP	E
Heads in the sand: A new appraisal of arid lands management	UNEP	UNEP	E
Report of the Expert Meeting on Desertification Assessment, Mapping and Database	UNEP	UNEP	E
Seminar Paper: Desertification in Africa	UNEP	UNEP	E
	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC) *(Budget subline 7102)*		
Recommendations on methods of toxicometry: Scientific document	Government of the USSR/UNEP	UNEP	ER
Report of the international consultation on toxicometric methodology	Government of the USSR/UNEP	UNEP	ER
	Human settlements *(Budget subline 7104)*		
Report on community initiative for insect and rodent control	UNEP/WHO	UNEP	EF

Annex IV

MEETINGS HELD IN 1985

A. EXPERT GROUP MEETINGS

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer
	Integrated approach to environment and development, and integration of environment into development co-operation activities (Budget sublines 2101 and 2102)		
Expert group meeting on interrelationships between people, resources, environment and development in the Himalayan foothills	New Delhi, 29 April–1 May	UNEP	Government of India/UNEP
Third expert group meeting on environmental accounting and its use in development policy and planning	Paris, 29 September–2 October	UNEP	World Bank/UNEP
	Energy (Budget subline 2103)		
Expert group meeting on the assessment and management of environmental risks of energy	Geneva, 18-19 June	IAEA/WHO/UNEP	IAEA/WHO/UNEP

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer
Interagency consultant/ expert meeting on environmental and health risks of energy systems	New York, 19-22 November	IAEA/WHO/ UNEP	IAEA/WHO/ UNEP
	Industry and transportation (Budget subline 2104)		
Expert group meeting on information on industry and environment	Paris, 14-16 January	UNEP	UNEP
	Environmental law and its application (Budget subline 2105)		
Ad Hoc Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts for the Elaboration of a Global Framework Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer—Second part of the fourth session	Geneva, 21-25 January	UNEP/Governments of the United States, Finland, and Norway	UNEP
Working Group of Experts on the Protection of the Marine Environment against Pollution from Land-based Sources—Third session	Montreal, Canada, 11-19 April	UNEP/Government of Canada	UNEP/Government of Canada
Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts for the Exchange of Information on Potentially Harmful Chemicals (in particular Pesticides) in International Trade — Second session	Rome, 28 January – 1 February	UNEP	UNEP

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer
Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes—Third session	Cairo, 4-9 December	UNEP	UNEP/Government of Egypt
	Environmental education and environmental training (Budget sublines 3101 and 3102)		
Meeting of experts from governments and the academic and scientific communities in the Asia and Pacific region to develop a programme of action for environmental education and training	Bangkok, 11-15 November	UNEP	UNEP
	Data and state of the environment (Budget subline 3105)		
Expert group meeting on the state of the environment 1985 for environmental aspects of emerging agricultural technologies	Nairobi, 10-11 January	UNEP	UNEP
Expert group meeting on the state of the environment 1985 for population and the environment	Nairobi, 14-15 January	UNEP	UNEP
Review meeting of the steering committee for the preparation of the environmental data report	London, 24-28 June	UNEP	UNEP

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer
Review meeting of the steering committee for the preparation of the environmental data report	London, 19-22 November	UNEP	UNEP
	Outer limits, research and assessment (Budget subline 4102)		
Expert group meeting on photosynthesis in relation to bio-productivity	Nairobi, 5-8 March	UNEP	UNEP
Fourth meeting of the UNEP Scientific Advisory Committee for the World Climate Impact Studies Programme	Vienna, 4-8 February	UNEP	UNEP
	Global marine environment (Budget subline 5101)		
Fifteenth session of GESAMP	New York, 25-29 March	UN/UNEP/ UNESCO/FAO/ WHO/WMO/IMO/ IAEA	UN
Meeting of GESAMP Working Group 22 on land/sea boundary flux of pollutants	Roscoff, France 8-12 July	UNEP/IOC/ UNESCO	IOC/UNESCO

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer
Meeting of GESAMP Working Group 1 on the evaluation of the hazards of harmful substances carried by ships	London, 7-11 October	UNEP/IMO	IMO
Meeting of GESAMP Working Group 13 on potentially harmful substances	Lyon, France 4-8 November	UNEP/WHO	WHO
Seventh session of IOC/UNEP Group of Experts on Methods, Standards and Intercalibration	Monaco, 13-20 November	IOC/UNEP	IOC/UNEP
First meeting of GESAMP Working Group 24 on integrated global ocean monitoring	Batumi, USSR 2-6 December	UNEP/WMO	UNEP/UNEPCOM
Meeting of GESAMP Working Group 26 on the state of the marine environment	Rome, 9-18 December	UNEP	UNEP/FAO
	Regional seas (Budget subline 5102)		
Meeting of Mediterranean experts on water resources development on islands and isolated coastal areas	Split, Yugoslavia, 28-29 January	Mediterranean Trust Fund/UNEP	UNEP
Meeting on inter-Arab co-operation	Athens, 16-17 February	UNEP/Mediterranean Trust Fund	UNEP

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer
Meeting of experts on integrated planning and management of coastal zones	Split, Yugoslavia, 18-19 February	Mediterranean Trust Fund/UNEP	UNEP
Meeting of the Steering Committee for the Blue Plan	Sophia Antipolis, France, 21-23 February	Mediterranean Trust Fund/UNEP	UNEP
Expert group meeting on data processing requirements for the various components of the Mediterranean Action Plan	Athens, 14-15 March	Mediterranean Trust Fund	UNEP
Expert meeting on the rehabilitation and reconstruction of historic settlements	Split, Yugoslavia, 18-19 March	Mediterranean Trust Fund/UNEP	UNEP
Expert meeting on land-use planning in earthquake zones	Split, Yugoslavia, 1-2 April	Mediterranean Trust Fund/UNEP	UNEP
Fourth intercalibration exercise and consultation meeting on microbiological methods for coastal water quality monitoring	Split, Yugoslavia, 15-20 April	Mediterranean Trust Fund	WHO
IMO/UNEP interregional meeting of experts on regional arrangements for co-operation in combating major incidents of marine pollution	London, 29 April–3 May	IMO/UNEP	IMO
Joint meeting of Blue Plan and PAP focal points	Athens, 6-9 May	Mediterranean Trust Fund	UNEP

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer
Eighth meeting of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee on MED POL	Athens, 26 May	Mediterranean Trust Fund/UNEP	UNEP
Third meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical co-operation for MED POL	Athens, 27-31 May	Mediterranean Trust Fund	UNEP
Interregional meeting on coral reef management	Tahiti, 27 May–1 June	UNEP/SPREP/ COBSEA	UNEP
Meeting of experts on contingency planning for marine pollution emergencies	Abidjan, 24-28 June	IMO/UNEP	IMO
Second meeting of the Study Group on Mediterranean Scenarios	Sophia Antipolis, France, 1-2 July	Mediterranean Trust Fund/UNEP	UNEP
Fourth meeting of the Steering Committee for the Blue Plan	Sophia Antipolis, France, 3-4 July	Mediterranean Trust Fund/UNEP	UNEP
Meeting of experts on the South-east Pacific Action Plan	Quito, 8-11 July	UNEP/IOC/CPPS	CPPS/IOC
Meeting of experts on the effects of pollution on marine ecosystems	Blanes, Spain, 7-11 October 1985	Mediterranean Trust Fund/UNEP	UNEP/ FAO
Working meeting of Mediterranean Regional Activity Programme-Priority Activity Programme experts in the field of aquaculture	Split, Yugoslavia, 16-18 October	Mediterranean Trust Fund/UNEP	UNEP

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer
Meeting of ROCC operational focal points to review and update the Guide for Oil Pollution Combating in the Mediterranean	Valletta, 12-15 November	Mediterranean Trust Fund/UNEP	UNEP
Meeting of experts in the field of soil protection	Split, Yugoslavia, 25-27 November	Mediterranean Trust Fund/UNEP	UNEP
Fourth expert meeting on a draft convention for the protection and development of the natural resources and environment of the South Pacific region	Noumea, 18-28 November	UNEP	SPREP
Third meeting of the Study Group on Mediterranean Scenarios	Sophia Antipolis, France, 6-7 December	Mediterranean Trust Fund/UNEP	UNEP
Meeting of Government experts on the technical implementation of the protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources	Athens, 9-13 December	Mediterranean Trust Fund	UNEP
Expert meeting on solid and liquid waste management	Split, Yugoslavia, 16-18 December	Mediterranean Trust Fund/ UNEP	PAP/RAC
Expert meeting on the application of environmental impact assessment to PAP activities	Split, Yugoslavia, 19-20 December	Mediterranean Trust Fund/ UNEP	PAP/RAC

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer
	Living marine resources (Budget subline 5103)		
Consultative meeting on the protection of marine living resources	Geneva, 7-8 March	UNEP	UNEP
Second consultative meeting on the protection of marine living resources	Gland, Switzerland, 28-30 October	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN
	Water (Budget line 52)		
Inter-agency consultative meeting on the Zambezi project	Geneva, 5 February	UN agencies	UNEP
First meeting of the Working Group of Experts on the Zambezi River System	Nairobi, 24-26 April	UNEP	UNEP
Third meeting of the UNEP Advisory Group on Water Resources	Nairobi, 13-16 August	UNEP	UNEP
Second meeting of the Working Group on Large-scale Water Development Projects	Athens, 2-5 December	UNEP	UNEP
Joint UNEP/WHO/UNDP/World Bank review meeting on the evaluation of the health hazards of wastewater and excreta use	Engelberg, Switzerland, 1-4 July	UNDP/ World Bank/ UNEP/ WHO	International Reference Centre for Waste Disposal

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer
	Soils (Budget subline 6101)		
Project advisory meeting on the application of land/soil management in mountain ecosystems	Tbilisi, USSR, 15-26 June	Government of Bulgaria/UNEP	UNEPCOM
Project advisory meeting on the impact of agricultural management on the environment	Moscow, 10-15 October	UNEP/UNEPCOM	UNEPCOM
	Management of agricultural chemicals and residues (Budget subline 6104)		
Fourth International Meeting on Perception and Management of Pests and Pesticides (PMPP)	Chiang Mai, Thailand, 5-14 January	FAO/UNEP/ WHO/International Geographical Union/Clark University, United States	National Biological Control Research Centre, Bangkok, in association with the PMPP Secretariat, Open University, United Kingdom
FAO/UNEP/Government of China expert consultation on developing country capabilities for biological control of agricultural pests	Guangzhou, China 16-22 June	UNEP/FAO/ Government of China/Thai-German Programme on Integrated Pest Control	UNEP/FAO/ Government of China

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer
	Wildlife and protected areas (Budget subline 6105)		
Expert workshop on Indo-Malayan protected area systems review	Corbett National Park, India, 4-8 February	UNEP	UNEP/IUCN
Expert workshop on vicuna management field techniques	Arica, Chile, 18-23 March	UNEP	CONAF/University of Tarapaca/IUCN/ UNEP/FAO
Expert Workshop on Antarctica	Bonn, April	UNEP	SCAR/IUCN/ UNEP
Expert workshop on Afro-tropical protected area systems review	Kasungu National Park, Malawi, 13-15 June	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN
Expert workshop on Oceanian protected area systems review	Apia, Samoa, 24 June—3 July	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN
Expert workshop on polar bear action plan	Edmonton, 9-11 August	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN
Expert workshop on African elephant and rhino action plan	Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, 21-22 September	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN
Expert workshop on primate action plan for Madagascar	Antananarivo, 30-31 October	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN
Expert workshop on Asian elephants and rhinos	Bangalore, India, 5-8 November	UNEP/IUCN	UNEP/IUCN

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer
	Genetic resources (Budget subline 6106)		
Meeting of expert group on applied microbiology	Nairobi, 6-9 March	UNEP	UNEP
FAO/UNEP expert consultation on methodology for data banks for animal genetic resources	Rome, 25-28 June	UNEP/FAO	FAO
FAO/UNEP expert consultation on the re-introduction of the Przewalski Horse into its native habitat in Mongolia	Moscow, 29-31 May	UNEP/FAO	UNEPCOM/FAO
Third design meeting of the International Microbial Strain Data Network Working Group	Helsinki, 9-11 August	UNEP	UNEP/American Type Culture Collection
	Lithosphere (Budget subline 6107)		
First session of the International Scientific Council on Geology and Environmental Problems	Yalta, USSR, 14-16 May	UNEP/UNESCO/ Government of the USSR	UNEPCOM
	Arid and semi-arid lands ecosystems and desertification (Budget line 62)		
Expert meeting on the Desertification Assessment and Mapping Methodology and Database	Nairobi, 11-14 March	UNEP	UNEP

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer
Expert consultation on the role of forestry in combating desertification	Saltillo, Mexico, 24-30 June	FAO	FAO
Expert meeting to follow up on DESCON-5 project proposal	Cairo, 6-7 November	UNEP	UNEP/Government of Egypt
Expert meeting to follow upon DESCON-5 project proposal	Damascus, 11-12 November	UNEP	UNEP/Government of the Syrian Arab Republic
	Human settlements (Budget subline 7104)		
Joint UNEP/WHO panel working group meeting on design and planning of insect and rodent control in residential centres	New York, 18-24 August	UNEP/WHO	UNEP/WHO
Joint UNEP/WHO panel meeting to review draft document "Environmental Health Criteria for Urban Planning: Children in Human Settlements"	Geneva, 15-16 October	UNEP/WHO	UNEP/WHO
	The arms race and the environment (Budget line 81)		
Second meeting of the Advisory Group on the Arms Race and the Environment	Geneva, 25-27 September	UNEP	UNEP

B. WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS AND OTHER MEETINGS

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer	Number of participants
	Integrated approach to environment and development, and integration of environment into development co-operation activities (Budget sublines 2101 and 2102)			
Workshop on integration of conservation objectives in development projects: demonstration and guidelines	Morges, Switzerland, 9-13 December	UNEP	IUCN	
International seminar on environmental management for local and regional development	Nagoya, Japan, 9-13 June	UNEP/UN Centre for Regional Development	UN Centre for Regional Development	
Regional seminar on the environmental dimension in development planning	Buenos Aires, 17-19 June	UNEP	ECLAC	
Sixth meeting of the Committee of International Development Institutions on the Environment	Washington, D.C., 3-5 June	UNEP	World Bank/ UNEP	
	Industry and transportation (Budget subline 2104)			
First meeting of the UNEP Environmental Consultative Committee on the Iron and Steel Industry	Geneva, 28-29 March	UNEP	UNEP	28

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer	Number of participants
Third European Environmental Film Festival	Dortmund, Federal Republic of Germany, 12-17 April	European Cultural Foundation/UNEP	European Cultural Foundation	250
Seminar on the prevention and control of industrial pollution	Abidjan, 23-26 July	Government of Côte d'Ivoire/ UNEP	Government of Côte d'Ivoire/ UNEP	80
International Symposium on Clean Technologies	Karlsruhe, Federal Republic of Germany, 7-18 October	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany/UNEP	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany/UNEP/ German Aerospace Research Establishment/Nuclear Research Centre, Karlsruhe	60
Conference on industry and the environment	Ankara, 24-25 October	Union of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Turkey/UNEP	Union of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Turkey/UNEP	180
Informal seminar to further international co-operation for the environmental management of industrial process safety and hazards	Geneva, 2-5 December	UN Centre on Transnational Corporations/ UNEP	UN Centre on Transnational Corporations/ UNEP	40
Information meeting with industrial sectoral organizations (as part of the follow-up to WICEM)	Paris, 21 June	UNEP	UNEP	

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer	Number of participants
		Environmental law and its application (Budget subline 2105)		
Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protection of the Ozone Layer	Vienna, 18-22 March	UNEP/Government of Austria	UNEP	
		Environmental education and environmental training (Budget sublines 3101 and 3102)		
International Training Workshop on Youth and the Environment	Moscow, 23-29 September	UNEP/IUCN	IUCN	
Regional seminar on university and the environment in Latin America and the Caribbean	Bogota, 28 October–1 November	UNEP	UNEP	
Joint ECA/UNEP/ADB workshop on the incorporation of environmental components into the training programmes of ECA-sponsored institutions	Abidjan, 18-23 November	UNEP/ECA	ECA	
ILO/UNEP regional seminar on environment and development for employers' organizations of French-speaking Africa	Abidjan, 2-6 December	ILO/UNEP	ILO	
Meeting of focal points of the Environmental Training Network for Latin America and the Caribbean to review and adopt measures for the operation of the Network in 1986-1987	Caracas, 2-6 December	Government of Venezuela	UNEP	

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer	Number of participants
Regional seminar on university and the environment in Arab States	Qatar, 14-18 December	UNEP/UNESCO	UNEP/UNESCO	
Workshop on youth for the environment as part of UNEP's contribution to the International Youth Year	Nairobi, 25-26 November	UNEP	UNEP	
		Public information (Budget subline 3103)		
International Workshop on Alternative Methods of Communication for Environment and Development	Ahmedabad, India, 15-19 October	UNEP/Environmental Services Group of the World Wildlife Fund/Indian Space Research Organization/ Worldview International Foundation	UNEP/Environmental Services Group of the World Wildlife Fund/Indian Space Research Organization/ Worldview International Foundation	
Inaugural meeting of the UNEP Information Advisory Committee	Geneva, 18-19 November	UNEP	UNEP	
Seminar of Journalistic Attachment Programme	Nairobi, May	UNEP	UNEP	
Global meeting of NGOs on Environment and Development	Nairobi, 4-8 February	UNEP/ELC	ELC	

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer	Number of participants
Workshop on women and the environment (during Forum '85)	Nairobi, July	UNEP/ELC	ELC	
		INFOTERRA (Budget subline 3104)		
INFOTERRA National Seminar for China	Beijing, 6-8 June	Government of China	Government of China/UNEP	
INFOTERRA National Seminar for the Ukrainian SSR	Kiev, 29-30 July	Government of the Ukrainian SSR	Government of the Ukrainian SSR/ UNEP	
INFOTERRA National Seminar for Bulgaria	Sofia, 11-12 November	Government of Bulgaria	Government of Bulgaria/UNEP	
		Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) (Budget subline 4101)		
Advanced very high resolution radiometer (AVHRR) workshop on grassland monitoring	Nairobi, 25 February – 1 March	UNEP	UNEP	
Symposium on integrated global monitoring of the biosphere	Tashkent, USSR, 13-20 October	UNEP	Government of the USSR/UNEP	
		Outer limits, research and assessment (Budget subline 4102)		
Workshop on the transport of carbon and minerals in major world rivers	Tianjin, China, 13-17 May	SCOPE/UNEP/ Government of China/Government of the Federal Republic of Germany	Tianjin University, China/Hamburg University, Federal Republic of Germany/ Shanghai Institute of Plant Physiology, China	

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer	Number of participants
Meetings of the Steering Committee for the Workshop on Chlorofluorocarbons	London, 17-18 September Brussels, 6 December	UNEP	UNEP	
Seminar on the ozone layer for developing country scientists	Nairobi, November	UNEP	UNEP	
Second Joint UNEP/ICSU/WMO assessment of the role of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in climate variations and their associated impacts	Villach, Austria 7-15 October	UNEP	UNEP	29
Workshop on El Niño and Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events	Lugano, Switzerland, 11-15 November	UNEP/United States National Center for Atmospheric Research	UNEP/United States National Center for Atmospheric Research	
		Regional seas (Budget subline 5102)		
Seminar on aspects of the prevention of oil pollution in the Mediterranean Sea	Athens, 11-13 February	CONCAWE/E and P FORUM/UNEP	CONCAWE/E and P FORUM/UNEP	
Intersecretariat meeting on Arab regional co-operation for the protection and development of the marine environment and coastal areas resources	Athens, 16-17 February	UNEP	UNEP	

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer	Number of participants
Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention	Tunis, 21-22 March	Mediterranean Trust Fund/ UNEP	UNEP	
Workshop of legal and technical experts on the contingency plan for the combating of oil pollution in the South-east Pacific in cases of emergency	Panama City, 25-27 March	IMO/CPPS/UNEP	IMO/CPPS	
Fourth meeting of the Steering Committee for the Marine Environment of West and Central Africa	Abidjan, 15-17 April	UNEP	UNEP	
Intergovernmental review meeting of the Action Plan for the WACAF region/First meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Abidjan Convention	Abidjan, 18-20 April	UNEP	UNEP	
Fourth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia	Manila, 22-23 April	UNEP	UNEP	
Meeting of Directors of United Nations Information Centres on the Mediterranean Action Plan	Athens, 23-25 April	Mediterranean Trust Fund/UNEP	UNEP	
Fourth meeting of the Council for the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME)	Kuwait, 24-25 April	ROPME/UNEP	ROPME	

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer	Number of participants
Third Intergovernmental Meeting on the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme	Cancun, Mexico, 24-26 April	UNEP	UNEP	
Seminar on rehabilitation and reconstruction of historic settlements	Split, Yugoslavia, 22-24 May	Mediterranean Trust Fund/UNEP	UNEP	
Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention	Athens, 14-15 June	Mediterranean Trust Fund/ UNEP	UNEP	
Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African region	Nairobi, 17-22 June	UNEP	UNEP	
Seminar on land-use planning in earthquake zones	Cetinje, Yugoslavia, 27-29 June	Mediterranean Trust Fund/UNEP	UNEP	
Second Intergovernmental Meeting on the Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the South-east Pacific	Galapagos, 15-18 August	UNEP/CPPS	CPPS	
Fourth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention	Genoa, Italy, 9-13 September	Mediterranean Trust Fund/UNEP/ Government of Italy	UNEP	

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer	Number of participants
International Conference on Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea	Split, Yugoslavia, 2-5 October	Mediterranean Trust Fund	UNEP	
Consultation meeting on the correlation between coastal water quality and health effects	Follonica, Italy, 21-25 October	Mediterranean Trust Fund/ UNEP/WHO	UNEP/ WHO	
Consultation Meeting of PAP/ RAC, UNDRO and UNCHS within the framework of land-use planning in earthquake zones	Split, Yugoslavia, 23-25 October	Mediterranean Trust Fund/UNEP	UNEP	
Workshop on marine pollution monitoring in the WACAF region	Dakar, 28 October–1 November	IOC/UNEP/FAO/ WHO/IAEA	IOC	
Fifth intercalibration exercise and consultation meeting on microbiological methods for coastal water quality monitoring	Marseilles, France, 18-23 November	Mediterranean Trust Fund/UNEP/ WHO	UNEP/ WHO	
		Water (Budget line 52)		
Interregional Seminar on Assessment and Evaluation of Multiple Objective Water Resources Projects	Budapest, 14-18 October	UNEP/ UNDTCD/ Government of Hungary	UNDTCD/ Government of Hungary	55
International Seminar on Environmental Impact Assessment of Water Resources Projects	Roorkee, India, 12-14 December	UNEP/ UNESCO/ Government of India	Water Resources Development Training Centre, Roorkee	170

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer	Number of participants
International Workshop on Hygienic Criteria of Drinking Water Quality	Tashkent, USSR, 13-24 May	UNEP	WHO/ UNEPCOM	12
International Workshop on Hygienic Criteria of Drinking water Quality	Kiev, 14-25 October	UNEP	WHO/ UNEPCOM	16
	Soils (Budget subline 6101)			
Training workshop on land/soil management in mountain ecosystems	Sochi, USSR, 29 September–17 October	Government of Bulgaria/ UNEP/ UNEPCOM	UNEPCOM	22
Workshop on ecological management problems of irrigated farming in arid and semi-arid zones	Moscow, Tashkent, Ura-Tube, Repetec, and Ashkabad, USSR, October	UNEP/ UNEPCOM	UNEP	20
	Other ecosystems (Budget subline 6103)			
Internal evaluation of the integrated pilot project on the environmental management and protection of Andean ecosystems	Lima, 14-15 November	National Planning Institute of Peru/UNEP	UNEP/Government of Peru	

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer	Number of participants
		Management of agricultural chemicals and residues (Budget subline 6104)		
Third meeting of the Project Steering Committee for the FAO/UNEP African Inter-country Programme for the Development and Application of Integrated Pest Control in Cotton Growing	Nairobi, 11-15 March	UNEP/FAO	FAO/UNEP	
The Seventh International Congress of Protozoology	Nairobi, 22-29 June	International Commission of Protozoology/ UNEP/FAO/ WHO/UNICEF	The local organizing committee for the Congress, on behalf of the International Commission of Protozoology	
		Wildlife and protected areas (Budget subline 6105)		
Twelfth general meeting of the Ecosystem Conservation Group (ECG), and second *ad hoc* ECG meeting on *in-situ* conservation of genetic resources	Gland, Switzerland, 10-12 April	Costs borne by participants	UNEP	25
Fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CITES Convention	Buenos Aires, 22 April–3 May	UNEP/CITES Trust Fund/ CITES Parties/ Argentine Government	UNEP/Argentine Government	450
Twelfth meeting of the CITES Standing Committee	Buenos Aires, 27 April	UNEP/CITES Trust Fund/ CITES Parties/ Argentine Government	UNEP/Argentine Government	15

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer	Number of participants
Third South Pacific National Parks and Reserves Conference	Apia, Samoa 24 June–3 July	UNEP/IUCN/ Governments of New Zealand and Australia	SPREP/IUCN/ UNEP	25
Thirteenth meeting of the CITES Standing Committee	Lausanne, Switzerland, 28 October– 1 November	UNEP/CITES Trust Fund/ CITES Parties	UNEP	15
First meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	Bonn, 21-26 October	UNEP/Government of the Federal Republic of Germany	UNEP/Government of the Federal Republic of Germany	99
		Genetic resources *(Budget subline 6106)*		
International workshop on *Rhizobium*/legume inoculants	Porto Alegre, Brazil, 22-25 October	UNEP	UNEP/Porto Alegre MIRCEN	65
Fifth International Congress of the Society for the Advancement of Breeding Researches in Asia and Oceania	Bangkok, 25-29 November	UNEP/Kasetsart University	Kasetsart University	
Seventh International Conference on Global Impacts of Applied Microbiology	Helsinki, 12-16 August	UNEP/UNESCO/ UNIDO	UNESCO	150

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer	Number of participants
		Arid and semi-arid lands ecosystems and desertification (Budget line 62)		
First *ad hoc* meeting of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Desertification	Paris, 11-15 March	UNEP/UN Agencies	UNEP	12
Fifth session of the Consultative Group for Desertification Control	Geneva, 18-24 July	UNEP	UNEP/Co-sponsors	58
Twelfth meeting of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Desertification	Rome, 9-11 September	UNEP	UNEP/Co-sponsors	14
Regional training seminar on the use of agro-meteorological and hydrological data in assessment and combat of drought and desertification in Africa	Addis Ababa, 4-9 November	WMO/UNEP/ FAO	WMO	47
		Environmental health (Budget subline 7101)		
Second meeting of the collaborating institutions on water-borne diseases	Cairo, 11-13 March	UNEP/AGFUND	Theodore Bilharz Research Institute	24
Meeting of the secretariat of the Panel of Experts on Environmental Management for Vector Control	Geneva, 28-31 May	WHO/FAO/ UNEP	WHO	10

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer	Number of participants
	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC) *(Budget subline 7102)*			
Consultation of experts on treatment and disposal methods for waste chemicals	Geneva, 29 April–3 May	UNEP	UNEP	
International consultation of experts on toxicometric methodology	Moscow, 18-22 November	UNEP	IPCS/UNEP/ UNEPCOM	

C. TRAINING COURSES

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer	Number of participants
	Environmental education and training *(Budget sublines 3101 and 3102)*			
Eighth international graduate course on resource management and environmental impact assessment in developing countries	Dresden, German Democratic Republic, October 1984–July 1985	UNEP/UNESCO/ Government of the German Democratic Republic	UNEP/UNESCO/ Government of the German Democratic Republic	15
	INFOTERRA *(Budget subline 3104)*			
Training course on basic INFOTERRA operations for newly designated English- and French-speaking national focal points	Nairobi, 28-31 October	UNEP	UNEP	20

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer	Number of participants
		Regional Seas (Budget subline 5102)		
Training course on oil pollution	Athens, 11-13 February	CONCAWE/Mediterranean Trust Fund/UNEP	CONCAWE/ UNEP	
Training course on oil spill control in the South-east Pacific Region	Panama City, 18-22 March	IMO/CPPS/UNEP	IMO/CPPS	
Training course on preparation and operation of a work site for on-shore combating of oil pollution (MEDEXPOL 85)	Marseilles, France, 14-18 October	Mediterranean Trust Fund/UNEP	UNEP	
Training course on monitoring of contaminants in the coastal marine environment	Barcelona, Spain, 4-14 November	Mediterranean Trust Fund/UNEP/ Municipality of Barcelona	UNEP/ Municipality of Barcelona	
		Living marine resources (Budget subline 5103)		
Observer training course on dolphin/tuna interactions	Cumana, Venezuela, 28 August–5 September	UNEP	IATTC	
Observer training course on dolphin/tuna interactions	Ensenada, Mexico, 2-17 December	UNEP	IATTC	
Observer training course on dolphin/tuna interactions	Manta, Ecuador, 10-11 December	UNEP	IATTC	
Observer training course on dolphin/tuna interactions	Guayquil, Ecuador, 4-6 December	UNEP	IATTC	

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer	Number of participants
		Water (Budget line 52)		
Training course on water pollution control	Sophia Antipolis, France, 2-20 June	UNEP/ CEFIGRE	CEFIGRE	25
Training course on environmentally sound water resources management	Harare, 7-18 October	UNEP	CEFIGRE	15
Training course on rural water supply and sanitation	Bangkok, November/ December	UNEP/ CEFIGRE	CEFIGRE	20
Training Workshop on the chemistry of natural waters	Kishinev, USSR, 23-26 October	UNEP	UNEPCOM	15
		Tropical forest ecosystems (Budget subline 6102)		
Regional training course on computer-based quantitative methods for environmental biologists	Singapore, 22 April– 11 May	UNEP/UNESCO	UNESCO	20
Training workshop on agroforestry in the humid tropical zones of West and Central Africa	Makokou, Gabon, 1-8 July	UNEP/UNESCO	UNESCO	25
Training course on entomological research in tropical forest ecosystems	Abidjan and Tai Côte d'Ivoire 23 November– 6 December	UNEP/UNESCO	UNESCO	25

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer	Number of participants
		Management of agricultural chemicals and residues (Budget subline 6104)		
Training course for self-reliance in ecological pest management in the tropics	Yaounde, Cameroon, 30 November – 21 December	UNEP/ICIPE/ Regional Centre for Training in Plant Protection	ICIPE, in association with the Regional Centre for Training in Plant Protection	
		Genetic resources (Budget subline 6106)		
Training course on conservation and utilization of plant genetic resources	Birmingham, United Kingdom, January	UNEP/IBPGR/ University of Birmingham	University of Birmingham	17
Training course on plant genetic resources evaluation, utilization and management	Birmingham, United Kingdom, January	UNEP/IBPGR/ University of Birmingham	University of Birmingham	2
Training course on *in situ* conservation of plant genetic resources	Birmingham, United Kingdom, November	UNEP/IBPGR/ University of Birmingham	IBPGR/ University of Birmingham	
Training course on the endomycorrhizae in the Middle East and other semi-arid areas	Cairo, January	UNEP/Cairo MIRCEN/British Council	Cairo MIRCEN	36

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer	Number of participants
	Arid and semi-arid lands ecosystems and desertification control (Budget line 62)			
Desertification control training seminar in China	Lanzhou, China, 10-30 June	UNEP	UNEP/Government of China	17
Afforestation and sand dune fixation in dry zones	Moscow and Ashkhabad, USSR, 6-30 September	UNEP	UNEP/ UNEPCOM	20
	Environmental health (Budget subline 7101)			
Training course on food contamination control with special reference to mycotoxins	Moscow and Yerevan, USSR, 29 April– 21 June	UNEP/FAO/ UNEPCOM	UNEP/FAO/ UNEPCOM	16
International course on environmental toxicology and ecotoxicology	Edinburgh, United Kingdom, 6-13 September	WHO/UNEP/ ILO	Heriot Watt University	25
Second international post-graduate course in preventive toxicology	Moscow, Kiev and Kishinev, USSR, 23 September– 12 October	WHO/UNEP/ ILO/UNEPCOM	UNEPCOM	14
Training course on schistosomiasis control	Cairo, 17 November– 17 December	UNEP/Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology/ Theodore Bilharz Institute	Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology/ Theodore Bilharz Institute	8

Title	Venue and dates	Financed by	Organizer	Number of participants
		International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC) *(Budget subline 7102)*		
Second international post-graduate training course in preventive toxicology: agrochemicals	Moscow and Kiev, 23 September–12 October	UNEP	IPCS/ UNEP	14
		Human settlements *(Budget subline 7104)*		
Training course on the environmental aspects of human settlements planning	Moscow and Tbilisi, USSR, November	UNEP/UNEPCOM ESCWA	UNEP/UNEPCOM ESCWA	18

Annex V

THE ENVIRONMENT FUND: TABLES

Table 1: Contributions paid to the Environment Fund for 1984 and 1985

Table 2: Outstanding contributions for 1984 and 1985 as at 31 March 1986

Table 3: Appropriation for Fund programme activities, its apportionment by budget line and the allocations made to budget lines by the Executive Director (bienniums 1984-1985 and 1986-1987)

Table 4: 1984-1985 and 1986-1987 allocations and commitments for Fund programme activities and Fund programme reserve activities as at 31 December 1985

Table 5: 1985 commitments for Fund programme activities and Fund programme reserve activities as at 31 December 1985

Table 6: New commitments approved during the year 1985 for Fund programme activities and Fund programme reserve activities as at 31 December 1985

Table 7: Allocations and expenditures 1984 and 1985 by convertible and non-convertible currencies as at 31 December 1985

Table 8: Distribution of projects and expenditures by institution implementing Fund projects 1984 and 1985

Table 9: Summary of expenditures by institutions implementing Fund projects 1981-1985

Table 10: Geographical distribution of Fund expenditures 1981-1985

Table 11: Counterpart contributions for 1985 and 1986

Table 1

CONTRIBUTIONS PAID TO THE ENVIRONMENT FUND FOR 1984 AND 1985
(Dollars)

Country	1984	1985
Algeria	11 000	11 000
Argentina	70 000	70 000
Australia	386 775	320 310
Austria	300 000	300 000
Bahamas	500	500
Bangladesh	5 167	5 224
Barbados	1 000	1 000
Belgium	171 375	—
Benin	1 713	—
Botswana	902	561
Brazil	20 000	—
Bulgaria	10 152	10 152
Byelorussian SSR	16 666	14 338
Cameroon	—	11 680
Canada	903 000	848 900
Chile	5 000	5 000
China	96 552	64 926
Colombia	35 000	35 244
Congo	7 370	—
Costa Rica	103	—
Côte d'Ivoire	4 211	—
Cyprus	2 000	2 000
Czechoslovakia	24 773	25 316
Democratic Yemen	1 840	2 000
Denmark	322 047	358 887
Egypt	24 340	24 340
Finland	600 000	600 000
France	758 586	751 222
Gabon	—	6 000
German Democratic Republic	133 787	118 936
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 596 028	1 418 216
Greece	7 000	—
Hungary	21 041	21 539
Iceland	4 500	4 500
India	100 000	104 003
Indonesia	12 000	12 000
Ireland	19 234	19 621
Italy	249 420	279 883
Japan	4 000 000	4 000 000
Jordan	5 000	10 000
Kenya	45 000	7 757
Kuwait	200 000	200 000

Table 1 (continued)

Country	1984	1985
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6 000	2 027
Lesotho	388	–
Luxembourg	5 218	5 200
Malawi	1 291	2 904
Malaysia	15 000	15 000
Malta	1 526	1 361
Mexico	29 494	10 295
Mongolia	880	792
Morocco	10 277	–
Nepal	1 000	1 000
Netherlands	502 076	481 105
New Zealand	63 066	55 755
Nigeria	20 289	–
Norway	772 211	736 937
Oman	10 000	15 000
Pakistan	4 984	5 000
Panama	3 500	4 000
Papua New Guinea	–	12 445
Philippines	2 349	8 919
Poland	24 590	20 464
Portugal	3 000	3 000
Qatar	10 000	–
Saudi Arabia	500 000	500 000
Seychelles	100	100
Singapore	1 000	1 000
Somalia	203	–
Spain	258 876	269 986
Sri Lanka	3 000	3 000
Swaziland	1 074	441
Sweden	2 079 168	1 824 754
Switzerland	491 135	376 045
Syrian Arab Republic	12 721	–
Thailand	10 000	10 000
Trinidad and Tobago	5 000	5 000
Tunisia	15 180	–
Turkey	6 000	6 000
Ukrainian SSR	41 026	38 653
United Kingdom	915 000	1 063 125
United States	9 924 938	9 000 000
USSR	3 361 540	3 030 867
Venezuela	100 000	57 333
Yugoslavia	8 640	2 414
Zambia	7 353	6 522
Zimbabwe	5 134	4 017
Total	29 407 308	27 265 514

Table 2

OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1984 and 1985 AS AT 31 MARCH 1986 (Dollars)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	Total
Belgium	–	236 667	236 667
Benin	–	1 624	1 624
Brazil	–	20 000	20 000
Cameroon	15 533 [1]	–	15 533
Congo	–	7 370	7 370
Costa Rica	–	103	103
Côte d'Ivoire	–	5 222	5 222
Democratic Yemen	1 602 [2]	–	1 602
Ecuador	5 000	5 000	10 000
Egypt	–	5 411	5 411
Ghana	9 570	–	9 570
Greece	–	7 000	7 000
Guinea	1 000	1 000	2 000
Jamaica	3 745	3 745	7 490
Kenya	–	37 243	37 243
Lesotho	–	388	388
Morocco	–	10 277	10 277
Nigeria	11 711	32 000	43 711
Papua New Guinea	–	555	555
Peru	55 000 [3]	–	55 000
Qatar	–	10 000	10 000
Somalia	66	269	335
Sudan	7 211	15 000	22 211
Syrian Arab Republic	–	14 663	14 663
Togo	500	–	500
Tunisia	–	15 180	15 180
Uganda	2 350 [4]	2 000	4 350
United Republic of Tanzania	4 776 [5]	–	4 776
United States	–	924 938	924 938
Zaire	49 144 [6]	50 000	99 144
TOTAL	167 208 [7]	1 405 655	1 572 863

1 Includes $6 657 outstanding for 1982-1983.
2 Includes $1 602 outstanding for 1982-1983.
3 Includes $35 000 outstanding for 1982-1983.
4 Includes $350 outstanding for 1982-1983.
5 Includes $4 776 outstanding for 1982-1983.
6 Includes $24 144 outstanding for 1982-1983.
7 Includes $72 529 outstanding for 1982-1983.

Table 2 (continued)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	Total
Summary			
Total contributions:	29 501 988	28 671 169	58 173 157
Total paid:	29 407 309	27 265 514	56 672 823
Amount unpaid:	94 679	1 405 655	1 500 334

Table 3

APPROPRIATION FOR FUND PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES, ITS APPORTIONMENT BY BUDGET LINE AND THE ALLOCATIONS MADE TO BUDGET LINES BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR BIENNIUMS 1984-1985 AND 1986-1987

Budget line	Appropriation[a] apportionment	Allocation	Apportionment	Allocation	Appropriation[b] apportionment	Allocation	Apportionment	Allocation
	1984-1985				1986-1987			
	(Thousands of dollars)		(Percentages)		(Thousands of dollars)		(Percentages)	
21 Environment and development	8 050	5 918	11.50	11.27	6 360	4 350	10.6	9.6
31 Environmental awareness	12 000	8 950	17.13	17.05	9 120	6 940	15.2	15.4
41 Earthwatch	8 500	6 375	12.14	12.14	9 770	7 325	16.3	16.2
51 Oceans	7 400	5 750	10.58	10.95	6 780	5 140	11.3	11.4
52 Water	3 000	2 250	4.29	4.28	3 000	2 290	5.0	5.1
61 Terrestrial ecosystems	10 800	7 900	15.44	15.05	7 260	5 540	12.1	12.2
62 Desertification	6 700	4 925	9.57	9.38	6 000	4 565	10.0	10.1
71 Health and human settlements	7 150	5 632	10.21	10.73	6 190	4 890	10.3	10.8
81 Arms race and the environment	400	300	0.57	0.57	360	270	0.6	0.6
82 Regional and technical co-operation	6 000	4 500	8.57	8.57	5 160	3 890	8.6	8.6
Total Fund programme activities	70 000	52 500	100.00	100.00	60 000	45 200	100.0	100.0
Fund programme reserve	2 000	1 000			2 000	1 000		
Grand Total	72 000	53 500			62 000	46 200		

[a] Decision 11/10, para 16.
[b] Decision 13/36, para. 9.

Table 4

1984-1985 AND 1986-1987 ALLOCATIONS AND COMMITMENTS FOR FUND PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES AND FUND PROGRAMME RESERVE ACTIVITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1985
(Dollars)

Budget line	1984-1985 Allocations	1984-1985 Commitments	1986-1987 Allocations	1986-1987 Commitments
21 Environment and development	5 917 500	4 793 691	4 350 000	1 219 161
31 Environmental awareness	8 949 550	7 695 856	6 940 000	2 073 715
41 Earthwatch	6 374 550	5 925 941	7 325 000	2 126 623
51 Oceans	5 750 300	5 590 493	5 140 000	1 821 041
52 Water	2 250 150	2 024 405	2 290 000	452 053
61 Terrestrial ecosystems	7 899 700	4 363 801	5 540 000	1 393 793
62 Desertification	4 925 300	4 600 150	4 565 000	2 088 828
71 Health and human settlements	5 632 350	5 129 732	4 890 000	2 079 617
81 Arms race and the environment	300 300	231 705	270 000	–
82 Regional and technical co-operation	4 500 300	3 666 884	3 890 000	1 818 400
Total Fund programme activities	52 500 000	44 022 658	45 200 000	15 073 231
Fund programme reserve	1 000 000	1 009 959	1 000 000	42 000
Grand Total	53 500 000	45 032 617	46 200 000	15 115 231

Table 5

1985 COMMITMENTS FOR FUND PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES AND FUND PROGRAMME RESERVE ACTIVITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1985 (Dollars)

Budget line	Allocation 1985	Total commitments 1985	1985 commitments incurred before 1985	1985 commitments incurred during 1985
21 Environment and development	3 975 716	2 851 908	835 149	2 016 759
31 Environmental awareness	5 975 882	4 722 188	2 813 439	1 908 749
41 Earthwatch	4 275 207	3 826 598	2 084 884	1 741 714
51 Oceans	3 597 247	3 437 440	2 043 192	1 394 248
52 Water	1 979 579	1 753 834	494 000	1 259 834
61 Terrestrial ecosystems	6 580 529	3 044 630	1 469 982	1 574 648
62 Desertification	3 025 853	2 700 703	928 245	1 772 458
71 Health and human settlements	3 707 517	3 204 899	2 063 069	1 141 830
81 Arms race and the environment	183 142	114 547	116 705	(2 158)
82 Regional and technical co-operation	2 810 811	1 977 395	1 672 392	305 003
Total Fund programme activities	36 111 483	27 634 142	14 521 057	13 113 085
Fund programme reserve	484 936	494 895	135 500	359 395
Grand Total	36 596 419	28 129 037	14 656 557	13 472 480

Table 6

NEW COMMITMENTS APPROVED DURING THE YEAR 1985 FOR FUND PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES AND FUND PROGRAMME RESERVE ACTIVITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1985
(Dollars)

Budget line	Total commitments approved in 1985	Commitments approved for 1985	Commitments approved for 1986	Commitments approved for 1987	Commitments approved for 1988
21 Environment and development	3 228 920	2 016 759	914 161	298 000	–
31 Environmental awareness	3 828 425	1 908 749	1 140 141	779 535	–
41 Earthwatch	3 541 337	1 741 714	113 623	686 000	–
51 Oceans	3 215 289	1 394 248	1 293 080	527 961	–
52 Water	1 711 887	1 259 834	368 053	84 000	–
61 Terrestrial ecosystems	2 613 508	1 574 648	687 240	340 560	11 060
62 Desertification	3 753 070	1 772 458	1 353 944	626 668	–
71 Health and human settlements	3 098 947	1 141 830	1 059 617	897 500	–
81 Arms race and the environment	(2 158)	(2 158)	–	–	–
82 Regional and technical co-operation	2 003 703	305 003	1 261 450	437 250	–
Total Fund programme activities	26 992 928	13 113 085	9 191 309	4 677 474	11 060
Fund programme reserve	401 395	359 395	42 000	–	–
Grand Total	27 394 323	13 472 480	9 233 309	4 677 474	11 060

Table 7

ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURES 1984 AND 1985 BY CONVERTIBLE AND NON-CONVERTIBLE CURRENCIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1985

(Millions of dollars)

Budget line	Convertible currency				Non-convertible currency			
	1984		1985		1984		1985	
	Allocations	Expenditure	Allocations	Expenditure	Allocations	Expenditure	Allocations	Expenditure
21 Environment and development	2.93	1.73	2.32	2.11	0.43	0.21	0.24	0.16
31 Environmental awareness	3.66	2.30	3.15	3.21	1.57	0.67	0.58	0.73
41 Earthwatch	3.05	1.82	2.37	3.36	0.65	0.28	0.30	0.14
51 Oceans	2.90	2.07	2.56	2.94	0.22	0.08	0.07	0.08
52 Water	0.85	0.21	0.69	1.01	0.46	0.06	0.25	0.39
61 Terrestrial ecosystems	2.69	0.27	2.36	1.56	2.02	0.60	0.83	1.05
62 Desertification	1.88	1.13	1.60	1.72	1.04	0.77	0.40	0.65
71 Health and human settlements	2.02	1.04	1.35	1.53	1.02	0.84	1.25	0.97
81 Arms race and the environment	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.06	–	–	–
82 Regional and technical co-operation	2.00	1.64	1.85	1.36	0.61	0.05	0.03	0.02
Total Fund programme activities	22.10	12.78	18.38	18.91	8.08	3.60	3.95	4.19
Fund programme reserve	0.80	0.41	0.05	0.43	–	0.11	0.15	–
Grand Total	22.90	13.19	18.43	19.34	8.08	3.71	4.10	4.19

Table 8

DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS AND EXPENDITURES BY INSTITUTION IMPLEMENTING FUND PROJECTS 1984 AND 1985
(Dollars)

	Expenditure 1984	No. of projects	Expenditure 1985	No. of projects
Co-operating agencies				
ECA	363 959	2	312 726	3
ECE	117 245	2	107 170	2
ECLAC	278 884	2	196 961	2
ESCWA	162 389	1	132 506	1
ESCAP	195 192	2	111 168	2
FAO	1 183 877	22	1 132 300	23
IAEA	53 510	1	158 039	1
IARC	–	1	–	–
ILO	114 376	4	183 866	4
IMO	28 464	3	84 344	2
IOC/UNESCO	18	1	–	–
UNCHS	(70 033)	3	301 082	5
UNCTC	9 600	1	–	–
UNDIESA	58 311	1	92 933	1
UNDRO	(600)	1	–	–
UNDTCD	39 710	2	152 038	2
UNESCO	1 153 969	19	813 932	23
UNICEF	34 358	1	–	–
UNIDO	7 200	1	–	–
UNRISD	25 371	2	–	–
UNSO	598 481	6	859 701	6
WHO	709 372	13	1 517 713	11
WMO	265 180	10	447 470	9
Total co-operating agencies	5 328 833	101	6 603 949	97

Table 8 (continued)

	Expenditure 1984	No. of projects	Expenditure 1985	No. of projects
Supporting organizations				
(a) *Governments*				
Australia	–	–	2052	1
China	451 245	3	(15 830)	2
Colombia	13 429	1	2 349	1
Democratic Yemen	30 536	1	307 999	1
Egypt	–	–	125 741	1
Indonesia	23 139	1	(5 998)	1
Kenya	–	1	228 627	4
Malaysia	9 562	1	40 778	1
Mongolia	19 126	1	6 653	1
Niger	3 510	1	–	–
Peru	4 610	1	113 846	1
Philippines	33 830	2	8 784	2
Somalia	(554)	1	–	–
Sri Lanka	9 256	1	15 737	1
Sudan	–	–	100 216	1
Thailand	–	–	12 332	2
Tunisia	29 489	1	31 651	1
USSR	1 582 366	11	2 100 095	11
Venezuela	(23 490)	1	20 294	1
Total Governments as supporting organizations	2 186 054	28	3 095 326	33

Table 8 (continued)

	Expenditure 1984	No. of projects	Expenditure 1985	No. of projects
Supporting organizations				
(b) *Others*				
AAEA	45 050	1	40 146	1
AFME	–	–	43 381	1
AL AHRAM	3 108	1	39 085	2
ALECSO	10 000	1	–	–
ASRT	12 958	1	219 891	1
BBC	6 463	1	–	–
BEIJER	17 967	1	2 434	1
BFS	21 623	1	49 460	1
CARICOM	42 522	1	37 774	1
CCA	8 000	1	–	–
CEFIGRE	68 000	1	100 000	1
CHECO	311 834	1	387 788	2
CITES	44 362	1	–	–
COSPAR	15 669	1	68 001	1
CPPS	105 254	1	230 682	1
CSC	(18 168)	1	–	–
ELC	301 646	5	218 642	4
ESL/NRC	46 472	1	19 528	1
FEEMA	4 561	1	–	–
FSDC	2 479	1	3 249	1
GGSMF	–	–	22 081	1
HARWELL LAB	4 872	1	–	–
IAHS	15 000	1	–	–
IBPGR	29 283	1	45	1
ICAITI	–	–	29 000	1
ICE	996	1	–	–
ICIPE	–	–	80 956	2
IDE	–	–	34 715	1
IFIAS	5 499	1	–	–
IGPL	9 279	1	–	–
IIASA	91 095	1	87 605	1
IIED	40 000	1	177 336	3
INDERENA	34 109	1	–	–
IPAGRO	–	–	32 000	1
IPS	70 000	2	–	–

Table 8 (continued)

	Expenditure 1984	No. of projects	Expenditure 1985	No. of projects
ISEM	19 923	1	15 076	1
IUCN	198 713	10	726 505	14
KING'S COLLEGE	207 627	2	175 099	2
LUS	19 000	1	5 000	1
NRC-FRG	(11 852)	1	13 560	1
NWLSEA	(450)	1	14 374	1
OAS	35 557	1	22 268	1
PAP/RAC	–	–	20 000	2
PFA	30 270	1	9 477	2
SCAR	–	–	33 794	1
SCOPE	339 494	5	197 284	6
SDA	30 570	1	20 000	1
SIPRI	118 574	2	112 374	1
SPC	255 312	1	312 241	1
UOR	–	–	1 969	1
WDC	–	–	18 000	1
Total other supporting organizations	2 592 671	62	3 620 820	67
Programme activity centres	2 742 899	4	4 137 045	5
Internal projects	4 053 124	55	6 074 770	66
Grand Total	16 903 581	250	23 531 910	268

Table 9

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES BY INSTITUTIONS IMPLEMENTING FUND PROJECTS 1981-1985
(Percentages)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Co-operating agencies	30.6	30.5	35.1	31.5	28.1
Supporting organizations	28.8	32.6	25.8	28.3	28.5
Internal projects	24.2	23.6	26.6	24.0	25.8
Programme activity Centres	16.4	13.3	12.5	16.2	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FUND EXPENDITURES 1981-1985
(Dollars)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Africa	1 705 416	1 875 308	2 932 120	2 034 281	2 877 964
Asia	1 859 437	1 645 556	2 108 254	1 414 406	2 064 742
Latin America	1 378 737	1 878 378	1 925 638	988 227	1 134 215
North America	122 527	203 774	30 854	22 154	39 806
Europe	819 607	810 699	458 106	227 478	197 096
Total regional	5 885 724	6 413 715	7 454 972	4 686 546	6 313 823
Inter-regional	4 499 194	4 785 040	2 561 221	1 730 031	2 038 135
Global	12 822 043	10 947 040	14 856 618	10 487 004	15 179 952
Grand Total	23 206 961	22 145 795	24 871 811	16 903 581	23 531 910

Table 11

COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1985 AND 1986

Activity	*Pledges for 1985* (*US dollars*)	*Pledges for 1986* (*US dollars*)
Meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts for the Elaboration of a Global Framework Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer:		
Austria	27 000	
Canada	23 400	
Norway	10 000	
	60 400	
Ongoing consultative relationship with specific industries:		
Nippon Light Metal Co.	37 500	
France	5 680	
ALCAN	8 750	
International Primary Aluminium Institute	20 000	
	71 930	
International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals:		
Netherlands	50 000	
European Atomic Energy Community	2 834	
European Economic Community	10 055	
	62 889	
Conservation of migratory species of wild animals:		
Federal Republic of Germany	66 400	
International Symposium on Clean Technologies:		
Federal Republic of Germany	100 000	
International Symposium on Solid Waste Management:		
Federal Republic of Germany	1 917	

Table 11 (continued)

Activity	*Pledges for 1985*	*Pledges for 1986*
	US dollars	
First African Ministerial Conference on the Environment:		
Egypt	36 510	
Ivory/crocodile project (CITES):		
European Economic Community	24 326	–
Ivory Co-ordination Unit (CITES secretariat)		
General Merchandise Importer's Association of Japan	13 483	17 867
Friendlien	2 866	–
	16 349	17 867
Reforestation projects in developing countries:		
National Federation of UNESCO Associations in Japan	45 000	
Fifth meeting of the conference of the Parties to CITES		
World Wildlife Fund (United States)	9 082	
Environment Education Centre, (United States)	3 000	
	12 082	
Establishment of a network of environmental training institutions for Latin America and the Caribbean:		
Spain	33 000	
Chile	5 000	
	38 000	
Fourth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention:		
Italy	18 019	
Trust Fund: the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution:		
Greece	400 000	

Table 11 (continued)

Activity	*Pledges for 1985*	*Pledges for 1986*
	US dollars	
Cainman Latin America Project (CITES)		
All Japan Association of reptile skins and leather industries		10 000
Itarettila (Italy)		5 000
Trading – SRL (Bolivia)		3 300
Syndicat National des tanneurs de Reptile Français (France)		3 000
John G. Mahler Co. (United States)		2 500
Tanneries et cuirs d'Indochine (France)		5 000
Stadtsparkasse – (Federal Republic of Germany)		3 333
Stadtsparkasse – (Federal Republic of Germany)		1 666
Fonseca Fur and Hide (United States)		2 000
France-Croco		1 600
W. Muller (GmbH) Federal Republic of Germany		1 666
		39 065
Special project unit the CITES secretariat:		
International Fur Trade Federation		25 000
GRAND TOTAL	956 822	81 932